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T.T. London 2s. 15½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 91 63

August 19, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 88 69

WEATHER FORECAST—
FINE
Barometer 29.82

7443 日一初八

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

二拜禮 號九廿月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

ROUMANIA HAS DECLARED WAR ON AUSTRIA.
DOUSMANIS & MITAXAS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR FORTA SURRENDERING.
PARIS REGARDS THE DISMISSAL OF THE TWO GREEKS, HOPEFULLY.
GERMANS TRIED TO PROVOKE DISSENSION BETWEEN BRATIANO & KING.
ROUMANIAN AUTHORITIES ARE DISMISSING ALIEN EMPLOYEES.
GERMANS WERE EMPLOYED IN ROUMANIAN TECHNICAL SERVICES.
GERMAN ATTACKS ON FLEURY WERE EASILY REPULSED.
BRITISH ARTILLERY SILENCED THE ENEMY'S GUNS AT DOIRAN.
THE BULGARIANS SHELLED THE NEKES-STROMA FRONT.
MR. A. NOYES DESCRIBES THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE HUNTING.
A PARTY OF GERMANS SHOT THEIR OFFICER FOR PREVENTING SURRENDER.
DUTCH FISHING BOATS, DETAINED IN SCOTLAND, HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE HUNTING.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

August 28, 1.05 p.m.
Mr. Alfred Noyes, the well-known poet, author of *The Sea in English Poetry*, describing the British system of submarine hunting, says that our fleet of trawlers etc., is now three thousand with a personnel of a hundred thousand, mostly fishermen. Within twenty-five minutes a submarine, reported in most home waters, can be enclosed as in a steel trap whence there is no escape. Mr. Noyes saw a net trap a hundred miles long able to change its shape or shift its position at a signal. He mentions that once two submarines were caught receiving oil from a neutral tanker.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Death for German Officer Who Opposed Surrender.

August 28, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—A party of Germans surrendered to the Warwicks in the Leipzig redoubt, after shooting an officer for trying to prevent surrender.

German Attacks Repulsed.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.
A Paris communique says the German attacks on Fleury were easily repulsed. Calm reigns elsewhere.

Some British Progress.

August 28, 5.20 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communique says:—Some progress has been made east of Delville Wood.
The weather has been indifferent, but there has been much artillery firing against parts of our line, especially at Delville Wood and north of Pozieres. Our artillery has also been active.

THE DUTCH FISHING BOAT QUESTION.

August 28, 1.05 p.m.
An Anglo-Dutch Agreement has concluded to release the Dutch fishing boats detained in Scotland, some of which have been there since June, on condition that Germany does not receive more than twenty per cent. of the season's catch of herring.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The Dismissal of the Greek Officers.

August 28, 12.30 p.m.
General Doussmanis and Colonel Mitaxas, who were mentioned as being dismissed from their posts in yesterday's wires, were responsible for the surrender of the forts, including those of Rapel, to Bulgaria.

The Paris newspapers regard the dismissal hopefully, and say these officers are the first victims of the national awakening of Greece.

Enemy Artillery Silenced.

August 28, 4.15 p.m.
A Salonica communique says:—Our artillery silenced the enemy's fire at Doiran.
The Bulgarians shelled the Nekes-Stroma front.

Serbian Make Important Advances.

August 28, 11.10 p.m.
A Paris Official message says that at Salonica British monitors bombarded enemy detachments, reported at the mouth of the Struma. In a reciprocal bombardment from Struma to Jamnica, the Serbians made considerable progress near Vesterik. On the road from Struma towards Ostrov, they repulsed three Bulgarian attacks, succeeding in violent artillery preparation. An intense artillery duel continued. The Bulgarians have occupied several localities, which the Greeks had abandoned west of Kavala. The Serbians have made important advances in the region of Kukuras and are especially defeating the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Federal Council Summoned.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 28, 3.10 p.m.
Roumania has declared war on Austria.

August 28, 3.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Berlin an Official message says that Roumania has declared war on Austria.

August 28, 3.10 p.m.
According to a telegram from Amsterdam an official message from Berlin says:—Roumania's declaration of war was made last night. The Federal Council was immediately summoned.

The Roumanian Note.

August 28, 4.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Vienna telegram states that the Roumanian Note declares that she considers herself in a state of war with Austria from nine p.m. on the 27th inst.

Roumania's Reasons for Declaring War.

August 28, 9.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Geneva a Vienna telegram states that the Roumanian Minister delivered the declaration to the Foreign Minister. Simultaneously he presented a document containing a list of grievances, such as persecution, and acts of violence against Roumania in the dual Monarchy. He states that the agreement formerly attaching Roumania to the Triple Alliance ceased to exist from the day on which Germany and Austria-Hungary broke the Alliance by forcing the withdrawal of Italy from it.

The declaration proceeds to formulate her reasons for dictating her entry into the war.

Firstly: the anxiety of the Roumanians in Austria-Hungary, who are exposed to the risks of war and invasion.

Secondly: Roumania believes that by intervention she will shorten the duration of the world war.

Thirdly: that Roumania takes her place alongside the Powers who are able most effectively to assist her to realise her national ideals.

The telegram adds: The declaration, though not unexpected, came as a shock and has created a most painful excitement in Vienna.

Germany Declares War on Roumania.

August 28, 8.25 p.m.
A Berlin official message says that Germany has declared war on Roumania.

German Passports Handed to Roumanian Minister to-day.

August 28, 4.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague a message from Berlin states that Germany will hand passports to the Roumanian Minister to-day.

Germany's View of the Declaration.

August 28, 9.30 p.m.
A German official announcement states:—Germany prefacing her declaration of war against Roumania states that the latter declared war against her. After disgracefully breaking treaties she (Roumania) had concluded with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

JAPANESE DELEGATES VISIT PETROGRAD.

August 28, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the delegation from the Japanese House of Peers has visited the Premier and other Ministers at the President's Council of the Empire. The Japanese Military Mission has gone to the Imperial Headquarters.

GERMAN FAILURE TO CAUSE BAD BLOOD.

Alien Employees Dismissed.

August 28, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest says the Austro-German Legations, supported by some prominent pro-Germans, on finding their pressure on M. Bratianu failed, tried to provoke dissension between M. Bratianu and the King, but the latter did not respond to this unconstitutional procedure.

The concentration of troops was almost completed before the decree announcing mobilisation was issued. The authorities are dismissing alien employees including many Germans of whom there were a number in technical services.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 4 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

British Warships Destroy Forts.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 28, 6.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says the Bulgarians entered Kavalla on August 25. All the forts, with one exception were transferred to them with their armament and munitions intact, in accordance with the orders received by the Greek commander from Athens on August 22nd. The British warships immediately bombarded the forts, and it is improbable that much of the forts is left standing as the positions were known. Seven Greek officers, who escaped from Kavalla in a boat, arrived at Thessalonica and have joined the volunteer battalion forming against the Bulgarians.

Bulgarians Treatment of Greeks.

August 28, 6.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that an unconfirmed report says the Bulgarians operating in the Kavalla region are 70,000 strong, and are treating the Greek population most shamefully, installing Bulgarian authorities. No Germans are with the Bulgarians.

Pertinent Question to Greek Premier.

August 28, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Anglo-French and Russian Ministers visited the Premier and enquired how long Greece would passively countenance the Bulgarian advance. They added that the Entente had no military interest to defend Central Thessaly against the invaders and there was no risk of cutting off Salonica, which was supplied from the sea.

IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN.

The Public And the Outlook.

The following are impressions of Berlin formed by a Neutral during a visit just before and after the Allies' offensive began.

After the battle of Jutland the German losses were not disclosed to the people, and more than one German told me that he was disappointed that the information should have been withheld from the public. In their opinion all the German losses ought to have been published immediately. They did not see the use of concealing them, for they still looked on the engagement as a victory for Germany. It is said that the Kaiser himself expressed the wish that the German losses in the Jutland Bank battle should be published in the partial form in which they appeared, his object being that the people should have more reason for rejoicing over what was officially proclaimed as a victory. I do not know whether this is true, however, for the Germans have not yet lost the habit of referring to the Kaiser in every second sentence, and attributing to him an active part in all that occurs.

I was astonished to find the people so silent about the sea-battle. They did not seem to think much about it. It was quite evident that they regard the Allies' offensive as much more interesting. To this I must add that the Germans forget things sooner than they did at an earlier stage of the war. They take everything very phlegmatically and have almost lost the old boasting and loudness.

Another thing which struck me was that they do not seem, in these days of heavy fighting, to feel less confident than they apparently had before in neutral who happen to find themselves in Berlin. They spoke of the sea-battle, of the offensive, etc., as if it was of no importance that a neutral should overhear what they had to say. I noticed also, when I was in a train, that a number of officers travelling in the same compartment discussed their work at the front, talking military "shop," which it might have been surprising that a spy should overhear, without concerning

themselves about their fellow passengers.

I must say that everybody, official and non-official alike, was always most polite and kind to me. As soon as they find that one speaks German fluently they seem to give their confidence. It is quite possible that they noticed from my accent that I was not a German, but I even spoke my mother tongue in restaurants and was never annoyed by anyone. This, however, is not so very astonishing, as there are now to be found in Germany so many people of different races, for example, Turks and Bulgars, belonging to the Allies of the Central Powers.

The Germans still believe that they are doing much better on the battlefield than their allies. You often hear them speak of the Austrians in a way which can hardly be regarded as complimentary to that unfortunate people. A good many jests are directed at the Austrian officers, as, for instance, in the question, "What are the four cardinal points in the Austrian officer's code?" Answer:—"First he thinks of the message (baiting and tricking), then of passage (flirting), then of baggage (baggage), and then finally, he thinks of showing a little courage." It is a trifle, perhaps, but straws sometimes show which way the wind blows.

One thing which strikes you about Berlin, comparing it with many other towns in Germany, is that you see hardly any wounded men in the hospital. Indeed, you do not see many soldiers of the rank and file at all, either those who have returned from the front, or those who are destined for the front. It is quite different in this respect from Hanover, where very large numbers of soldiers are to be seen—or at least were to be seen on the occasion of my last visit some months ago. No doubt the wounded are intentionally kept away from Berlin. But if there are few officers of the lower ranks, their absence is simply made up for by the presence of enormous numbers of officers of all ranks. These officers are still extremely smart—live a *quatre epingles*, as the French would say. They are the real type of the Prussian officer, greeting each other when they meet with all the formality prescribed by military etiquette and often coming to attention and saluting as peacefully as if

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Colossal Dumping.

To the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* Monsieur Henri Hauser, Professor at the University of Dijon, contributes an article on "German Economic Methods and their Defeat" which deserves attention for very different reasons by businessmen and Free Importers. He insists that German industry has not been paralysed by the war, and quotes from the German Export Review and the evidence collected by Mr. Heckschild, a Danish business man, in proof. According to the latter, the stocks accumulated by January 1st attained the value of \$300,000,000, and if the war lasts two years longer they may reach the milliard. There cannot be textiles or leather among these stocks, but the blockade has so stimulated research and invention that Obolens nitrates can be dispensed with, sulphuric acid is extracted by a process of plaster calcination, and tons of explosives unused after the war will furnish colouring matter, medicinal products, and manure. The toy industry is fully employed, and the accumulation of metallurgical stocks is tremendous. M. Hauser explains the Government support which enables all these manufacturing processes to be carried on, and examines the various methods suggested for safeguarding the Allies against the colossal dumping thus threatened. No Customs legislation, he insists, would be cooperative, for to sell at 20 to 30 per cent under cost would not weigh with Germans "playing for the final and definite conquest of the market of the world." Prohibition would be impossible and inhuman, besides being bad business. The author finds the solution in the 12th Article of the Canadian Customs Tariff of 1906, which gives the Government power to impose special duties equal to the difference between the fair market value and the selling price. To carry out this law the Dominion established special agents in Germany. "Suppose this system generalised, universalised by all the Allies, as well as by the neutrals who may have signed in with the Entente, and the iniquitous German dumping will have lived its day."

In Constantinople.

Thousands of Moslem women recently demonstrated against the war in front of the Palace at Constantinople. The police dispersed them. Chelera is rife in the city and at Samoun, where thousands of refugees are living in the utmost misery. The authorities have seized all males between the ages of 18 and 50 and sent them to Siras, in Anatolia, the principal point of military concentration.

DONT FORGET.

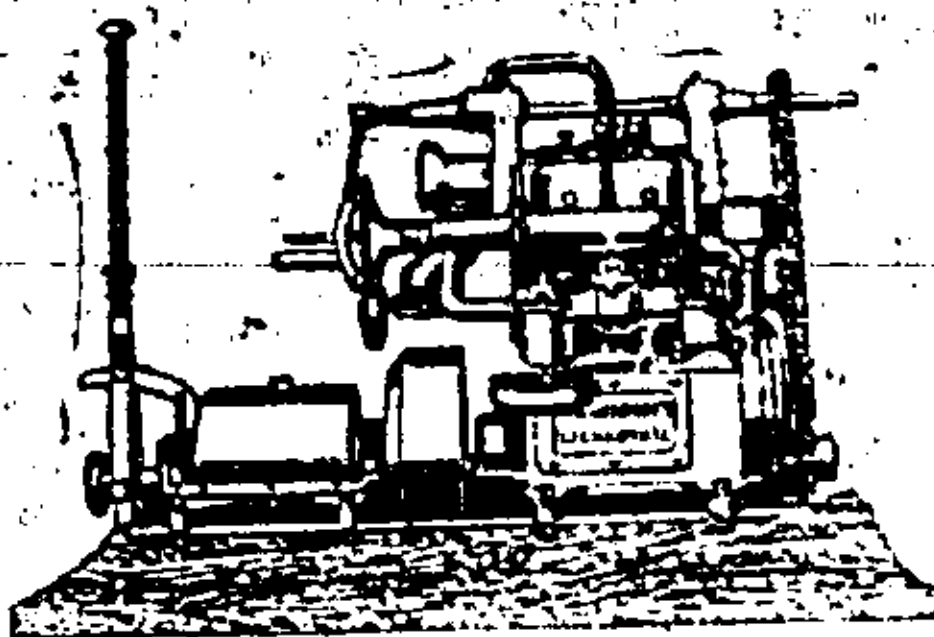
TO-DAY.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
Memorial service to the late Rev. H. O. Spink; 8.15 p.m.
Rijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Rijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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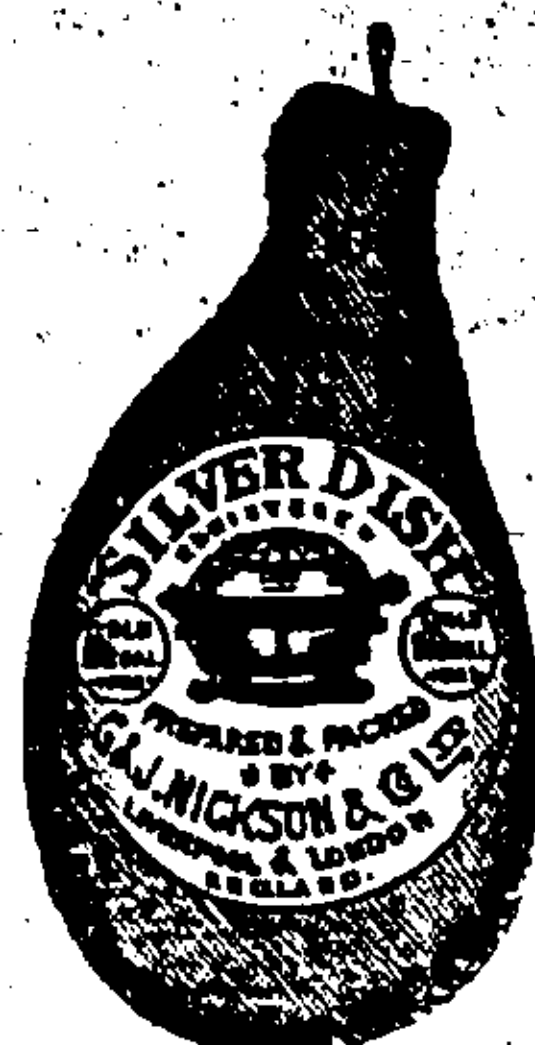
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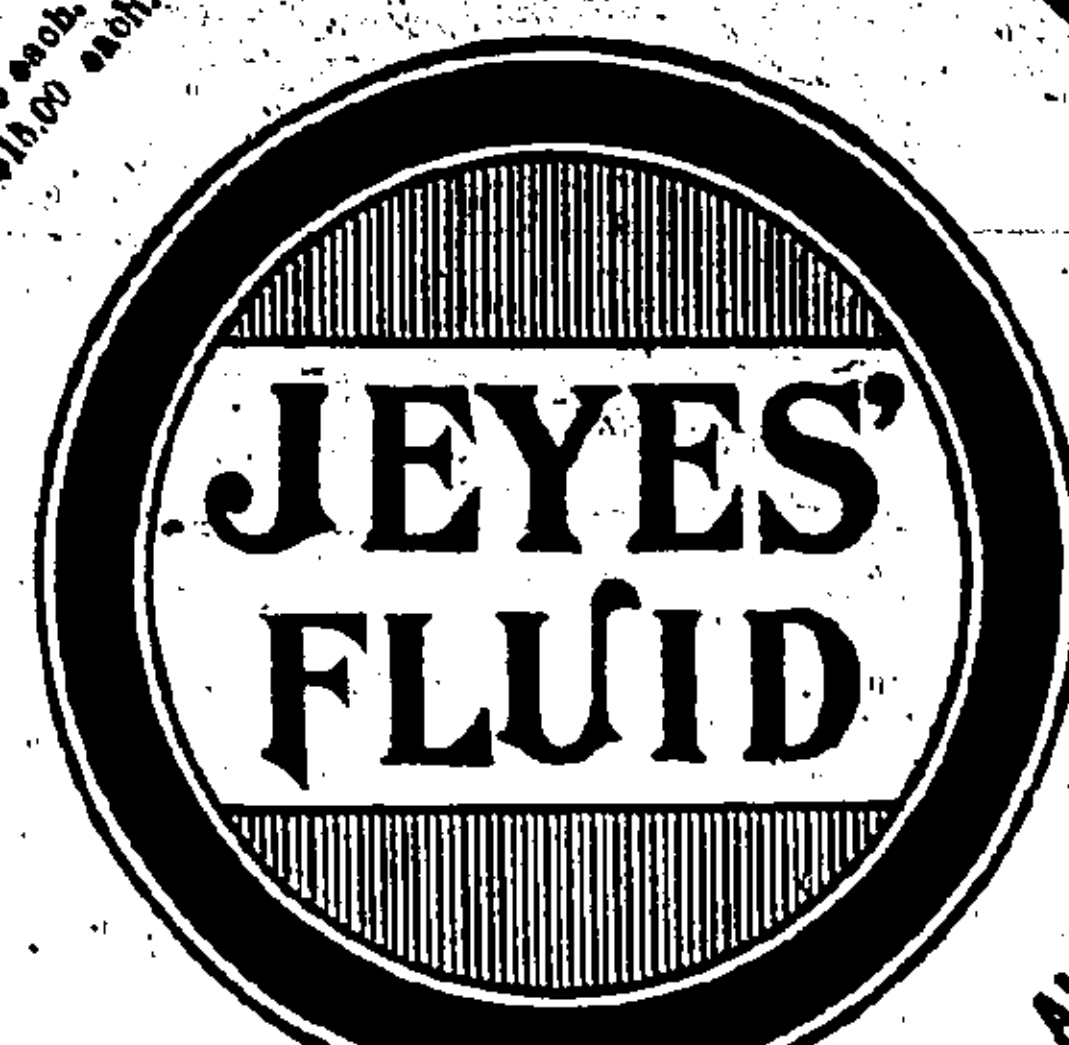
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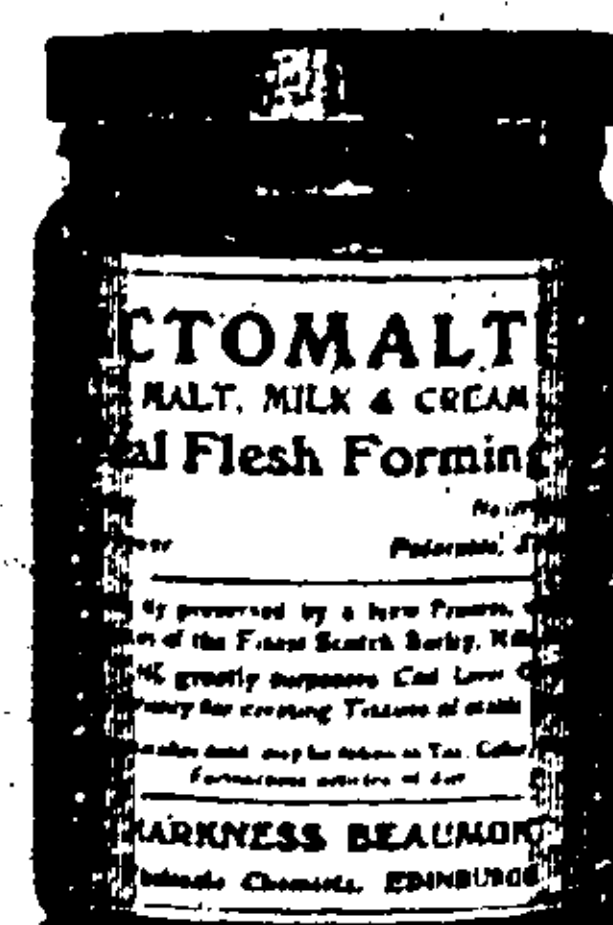
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Madras Bathing Tragedy.
Madras, 18th July.—A sea
bathing fatality occurred at San
Thome on Saturday afternoon.
Mr. B. A. D. Quintal, B. A., son of
the head clerk of Messrs. Piarce,
Leslie and Co., Coimbatore, and
Mr. Frost, B. A., and his brother
Martin entered the sea. The last-
mentioned being a good swim-
mer, went into deep water but
soon got into difficulties. He
managed, however, to get ashore.
What happened to Mr. Quintal in
the meantime is not known but
his dead body was picked up
yesterday morning. He was 23
years of age and joined the Law
College a few days ago.

Turks Refuse Help to Germany.
Allahabad, Aug. 9th.—It has
been recently reported that Tur-
kish troops are actually helping
the Austrians, but the *Corriere
d'Italia* learns from what it de-
scribes as a reliable Turkish source
that Turkey refused a German
request for 100,000 troops on
the ground that Turkey needs
all her available forces to oppose
Russia in Asia, and, moreover,
she considers that there is
danger of the communications
between Turkey and the Central
Powers being cut, rendering the
return of her troops impossible.
According to the *Corriere d'Italia*,
the newspaper *Tavris* was
suspended for several days for
suggesting that if Germany and
Austria needed more troops on
the Eastern Front they should
withdraw their own forces now in
the Balkans and at Constan-
tinople.—Pioneer.

"For the Press."

There is one story of the late
Bishop of Ripon, says an Ex-
change, which we confess we find
some difficulty in swallowing.
Having accepted an invitation to
preach before a congregation of
journalists holding an annual
meeting at York, he looked about
for a suitable text. He found it in
the eighth chapter of St. Luke,
describing Christ's preaching
through cities and villages and
the density of the crowd that
followed him. In verse nineteen
it is written: "And there came
to him his mother and his
brethren, and they could not come
at him for the press." Now did
Dr. Boyd Carpenter really choose
that text, or did Sir Henry Lucy's
exuberant fancy lead him to
believe that it was the one he
ought to have chosen?

Sultan of Perak.—Forthcoming

Installation Ceremony.
Now that the date provisionally
fixed for the installation of His
Highness the Sultan of Perak,
namely, Saturday, September 9, is
rapidly drawing near, arrange-
ments are being invited by the
various communities to present
the new Ruler with these tokens
of loyalty and goodwill insepar-
able from such an important
occasion in the history of the
State. It is understood that the
Chinese community, so far, are in
foremost position in this respect,
an order having already been
placed for the work of executing
an illuminated address; the ques-
tion will soon be considered by
the Europeans; and doubtless,
other races—Malays, Indians,
Jaffas, Tamils, Chetties, Sikhs
etc.—will soon be in the field with
a similar objective in view.

The Next Rubber Exhibition.
The next rubber exhibition will
be held in 1919, probably sub-
ject to the war being over by that
time. All tropical and sub-tropical
countries will have an opportunity
of exhibiting any of their products
both raw and manufactured, but
no exhibits will be accepted from
enemy countries, or from firms
connected with any country fight-
ing against Britain and her Allies.
All exhibitors will have to sign a
declaration that no German, Tur-
kish and others of the like per-
suasion are interested. Rubber
will be bearing many of the hon-
ours of war by 1919, and the
exhibition ought to be delightfully
interesting. No doubt it will
receive, as former similar exhibi-
tions have received, hearty sup-
port within the British Empire
and from its Allies.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best—
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chang Hsun.

The Peking Government is understood to be arranging with Chang Hsun to remove his headquarters from Hanchowfu in Kiangsu, which is under the jurisdiction of Fong Kuo cheong as Tachun of the province, to Anking or some other suitable centre in Anhui of which Chang Hsun is Tachun, reports the Peking Gazette.

Japanese Cruiser Broken up.

Japan papers report that the cruiser Kasagi was broken in two by the terrible storm of Sunday, August 13. The huge waves caused by the gale dashed against the grounded cruiser, and the strain was so great that she was finally broken up. All hope of saving her is now entirely gone. It is expected that the saving of the equipment of the cruiser will be done by some private concern.

Destructive Oil Fire at Calcutta.

Calcutta, 22nd July.—Fire broke out in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's premises at Budge about noon to-day. It was promptly tackled by employees and the flames were extinguished by sand. The rapid use of sand also prevented the outbreak spreading to the Indo-Burma Company's premises close by. The end of the shed in which the fire broke out is in ruins and the filling machinery has been destroyed. The total damage is put at Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Military Affairs in Japan.

There have been extensive shiftings among high Japanese military officers, reports the Japan Chronicle. General Kamio, who was in command of the Japanese expedition to Kiacchow has been relieved of his post as Commander of the Defences of Tokyo, and succeeded by General Matsukawa Tanetschi, Commander of the 16th Division (Fushimi). General Akiyama, Commander of the Imperial Guards Division, has been appointed Commander of the troops stationed in Korea, and his place succeeded to by General Nitahara, Commander of the Fourth Division (Osaka).

Danish Merchants in Trouble.

According to the *Estreblad* four prominent Copenhagen merchants were recently arrested on a charge of contravening the declaration under which merchants undertake not to re-export certain imports. It is alleged that they exported to Germany quantities of salt fish which had been imported from Iceland under the declaration that the fish was exclusively for Danish consumption. It is reported that the British Legation drew the attention of the police to the case. It is expected that a number of other merchants will be implicated. Six persons charged with less serious offences under the so-called consumers clause were recently fined respectively 2,000, 1,500, 300, 200, and two 100 kronor for exporting tea to Germany.

Some Strange Revelations.

According to some curious revelations purporting to repeat the remarks of Dr. Helfferich at a secret meeting of Ministers and leading politicians in Berlin, the late Finance Minister remarked that he could hold out financially until the end of hostilities, but would assume no responsibility for subsequent events. The bankruptcy of the Empire, he is reported to have said, is unavoidable. Already Dr. Helfferich admits that the loss on German exchange has cost the Imperial finances more than \$50,000,000. Of course, the fiduciary circulation can continue indefinitely in Germany, even when the State is hopelessly bankrupt—that is, until "Reichsbanknoten" are refused as tender. Then, perhaps, the Government will have to mortgage State revenues, the railways, or the Customs, to buy gold to replace depreciated paper currency.

If you have lost your appetite eat of the big variety of delectable dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS OF THE FAMOUS WEBER & ALLISON PIANOS.

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—

MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FIRST GOVERNMENT TAVERN.

Carlisle's Model Inn Opened
by Lord Lansdale.

Carlisle, July 12.—Lord D'Abernon and his colleagues are now licensed to sell beer by retail, on or off the premises, at the Grange Tavern in Lowther street, Carlisle—the first Government refreshment house in England.

But they offer the weary traveller other things than beer. They invite him to a large and airy room, bright with flowers and lit by handsome electric lights. There he will find a piano or, if he prefers it, a big gramophone. He has the use of writing tables; newspapers are open at a big reading desk; tea and coffee can be had at all times, with sandwiches, pork pies, pastries, sweets and fruit; and during the hours permitted Carlisle beer can be bought at 4d. a pint. All this our weary traveller can enjoy while sitting on a chair the ownership of which is revealed by the monogram "G.R." Another revolution brought about by the war, Commission on Teetotal Drinks. Interest in the new departure was shown by the large assembly this afternoon, when Lord Lansdale declared the new tavern open to the public. The gathering included representatives of the city council, county magistrates, and military authorities. Dealing with the apprehensions that exist in some quarters that the Control Board is going to increase the facilities for drinking, Lord D'Abernon pointed out that six public-houses in Carlisle had been closed this week, and the policy of the board would be not only to reduce the number of houses, but to improve the character of the business done. Commission would be given to managers on the sale of food and non-intoxicants, but no commission on the sale of intoxicants. No spirits would be sold.

Lord Lansdale, in declaring the tavern open, also made an appeal for public support in the management of the tavern; it was an egg that had to be hatched very carefully, he said.

As to the principle on which the new tavern was worked, Lord Lansdale said that many men become "alcoholically inclined"

COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN SHANGHAI.

Alleged to come from Tokyo.

Says the N. C. Daily News of August 22.—Through the quick decision of an alert second-hand dealer, Det. Sub-Inspector J. Cruickshank of the Wayside Police Station captured a Korean with \$30 counterfeit notes in his possession after he had attempted to pass a fourth note, and a short time later he was in possession of 928 other notes, all of \$10, which the man had stored away at his house. Yesterday the forged notes were handed to the Japanese authorities who are now conducting their preliminary investigation. The prisoner, whose name is Jing Kerk-shin, stated to the police that the spurious notes came from Tokyo. On Saturday afternoon the Korean visited the second-hand shop at 777 Broadway and selected a pair of second-hand pants and a pair of stockings which he managed to make it known, he would buy if the price was right. After considerable haggling it was mutually agreed that \$2.50 was the right price; whereupon Jing handed over a Bank of China note for \$10. Saturday was not a busy day at that particular second-hand shop and there was not so much money as \$7.50 in the place. So a shop assistant was sent out with the note to get change at a neighbouring money-changer's. The boy returned with the interesting information that the money changer would have nothing to do with the note as it was "bad." This information was so quietly imparted and so quietly received that the Korean suspected nothing when another assistant as quietly slipped out of the shop and headed toward the Wayside station. Even Jing's accomplice, who was waiting outside, suspected nothing. So Jing waited for his \$7.50.

because they could get nothing to eat with their drink. At the same time, many who were not "alcoholically inclined" preferred tea with their food, and could not always get it. "We take no sides," said Lord Lansdale. "If a man wants beer we sell it to him at certain times. What we desire is to see that he gets it with proper surroundings."

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices in Prince's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter Brockelmann & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameson Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon. (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ONE PIANO (by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co. Ltd.) practically new and in excellent condition and tone. Can be seen by appointment—Apply "Piano" c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

U. S. AND TURKEY.

Indignation in America.

Washington, July 19.—Coincidental with the announcement that President Wilson has appointed Mr. Abraham Elms as United States Ambassador to Turkey comes the report that relations between Washington and Constantinople have taken another turn for the worse. The reply which the Ottoman Government made to the American Note protesting against the unwarranted sequestration of American goods and the bad treatment of American officials is considered to be unsatisfactory and evasive in character. Great indignation prevails in Administration circles, and the discourtesy shown United States Consular agents in Damascus, on top of the flagrant seizure of the American missionaries, is regarded as adding insult to injury.

President Wilson has been in consultation with Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Fletcher. He is considering the advisability of despatching warships to the Eastern Mediterranean to ensure protection of American life and American property. In view of other foreign complications, however, the President may seek to avert this measure and cast oil on the troubled diplomatic waters by ordering all American missionaries and teachers to leave Turkey.

Much significance is attached to Turkey's attitude, and it is thought that, like Mexico, Turkey is merely an obliging German pawn which Berlin is using in an endeavour to absorb the attention of the United States to such an extent that it will be safe for the Kaiser to send forth his U-boats on missions of murder without further fear of bringing down the wrath of official America on his head.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BANDAI MARU," from KOBE AND MOJI.

Consigned to cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Saturday the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All damaged cargo must be left in the Godowns for examination by the undersigned and by Consignee.

No Fire Insurance whatever has been effected by us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned at 1 Prince's Building.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SHIRALA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 26th August, 1916.

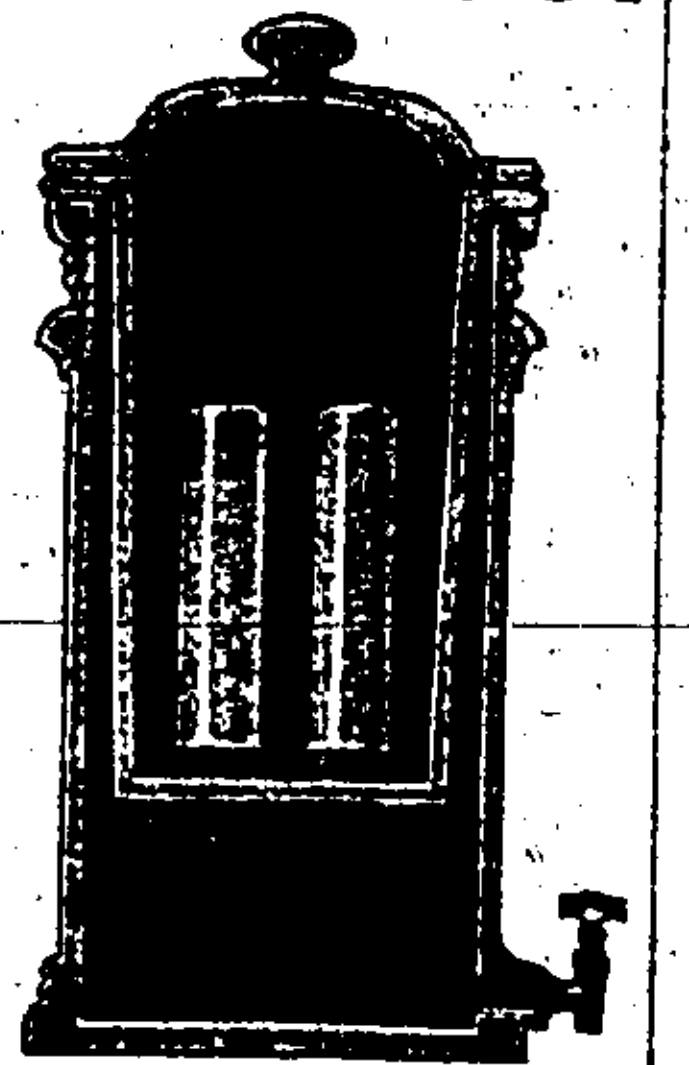
NOTICES.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHEAVIN'S

GERM-PROOF
HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP
FILTERS.



The most satisfactory Filters on the Pasteur-system—yet—introduced, combining Rapidity of Action with Perfect Efficiency.

STOCKED IN FIVE SIZES.

FILTER CYLINDERS.

FOR

CHEAVIN'S BERKEFELD and BROWNLOW FILTERS.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR ?

ALL RIGHT!

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

JUST ARRIVED

A. G. COUSIS & CO.'S

Egyptian Cigarettes.

DUBEC SUPERIOR in tins of	50s	\$1.40
" " " " " "	100s	2.70
No. 6 CORK TIPPED " " "	50s	-.85
ISIS " " "	50s	-.75
ISIS " " "	100s	1.40
FINE GOLD TIPPED " " "	20s	-.45

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

G. R.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or of the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARETTES AND SOY MANUFACTURERS. Factory at Yuenai. OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & 111. WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soy. We give our best attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

THE BANK OF CHINA, CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the payment of due coupons of the Chinese Government 6% Internal Loan Bonds of the Third and Fourth Years will be made by us at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE
REFRESHING
IN YOUR BATH
— THAN —

**WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA.**

In bottles 75 cts. each

ONLY FROM

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

CHINA AND CONSCRIPTION.

One of the points whereon the new Civil Governor of Canton laid special emphasis, in the interview which he accorded to the *Telegraph* last week, was the desirability of introducing conscription into Kwangtung Province. His Excellency remarked that he had already tried the experiment in the Northern Province which he formerly administered, and that he had found it in all respects fruitful and profitable. Events have proved, at least as far as Europe is concerned, that the German idea of preparing for war in the midst of peace has abundant wisdom therein. Great Britain, France, Russia—and potentially America—know by now the cost of being unprepared for self-defence, and if China is really going to begin to take herself seriously before it is too late, her best plan is to set to work to profit by the mistakes of the Western Powers. Kwangtung is an ideal province in which to test the possibilities of compulsory service; for if the plan will answer there it will answer anywhere else in China.

It has been contended forcibly, though never very satisfactorily or conclusively, that the Chinese are not a fighting race. The truth on this head still remains to be discovered; at present all is speculation. A country whose sons have been educated for centuries in the belief that soldiering is the most degraded of callings can hardly be said to have been put to the test; nor are we who hail from a land where kings, princes and nobles have, from time immemorial, followed the profession of arms as a matter of course, the fittest persons to pass judgment. General Gordon, after very considerable experience of them, gave it as his opinion that Chinese soldiers, offered by Europeans, might, under certain circumstances, prove invaluable. Or, to take an example that lies immediately before us, the Chinese members of the Hongkong Police Reserve have, while the movement is still in its childhood, proved themselves, in quite the majority of cases, capable of developing as much general smartness as their European, Eurasian or Indian comrades; they have been quick to learn the duty of obedience to superior, and, in several instances, have gained special distinction for marksmanship. If these men can be taught, so, presumably, can their brethren over the border.

The more one looks into the question, the more obvious does it become that China is calculated to profit by compulsory service, perhaps to a greater degree than any other nation. Want of discipline has been her curse. There has been no medium for her between hideous terrorism and go-as-you-please; discipline, as understood in the West, is unknown to her. Without this priceless quality, political corruption and commercial immorality can march ahead unchecked; without it brigandage and petty civil war must necessarily thrive. No one who has had to do with the Chinese would feel sanguine of immediate success for a systematic military training. Personal profit still looms so much larger in the eyes of the average Chinese than simple patriotism, that we must be prepared, if conscription should be introduced, to see dissension and desertions without end. An enormous amount lies in the Civil Governor's contention that education and an efficient army are inseparable ideas; and there is no doubt that, futile though the first attempts at militarizing the people of Kwangtung may appear at first, patience and careful tuition will bring their own reward. Patriotism, at the present moment, is one of the qualities of which the Chinese stand most in need; and it will be the schoolmaster's part to inculcate this. If the rising generation will but look round it and observe the dangers that threaten its country, it will not be long in discovering the need for a healthy patriotic spirit. Invasion or partition can be put out of the question forever by a united and soldier-like China; whereas China in her present condition is merely offering herself as a victim to the first foreign marauder that chooses to come along.

The Overcrowded Magistracy.

During the recent hot weather we have had occasion to record the overcrowded and insanitary conditions which have not infrequently prevailed at the Police Court during the hearing of cases; and, although our remarks upon this subject have been generally endorsed by those having business at the Magistracy, no very great improvement has been effected. Yesterday morning the state of affairs in the large court—presided over by Mr. Hazeland—was far from satisfactory, and complaints were again general. The fault prevailing was that the place was literally packed by crowds of Chinese, those unable to find accommodation in the seats provided for the public being allowed to crowd into the passages round the Court, stand in the doorways, and create a scarcity of fresh air never anticipated by the architect who designed the building. If only the doorways were kept free, the trouble would be, to a great extent, obviated. The other day when a similar condition existed in the small court, Mr. J. R. Wood ordered all those who could not find sitting room to leave the Court; and if both magistrates always saw to it that this rule was adhered to, no one would have cause to complain. Everyone knows that the Courts of Justice are open to all who desire to enter, but, for the sake of public health, some limit must be placed on the number allowed to crowd in. The discretionary powers possessed by the Justices to regulate the attendance should be strictly enforced at this time of the year, when even normal conditions are sufficiently oppressive, without the creating of an overcharged atmosphere. Those whose duties carry them into Court would feel grateful if a repetition of the unpleasant circumstances of yesterday were sternly discountenanced.

Strangers in Servants Quarters.

It is very gratifying to find that the Sanitary Board's new regulation concerning the presence of strangers in servants' quarters has been promptly acted upon. It is a hopeful sign, too, that the case before Mr. Hazeland, yesterday, really arose out of the police receiving instructions from the householder. A dangerous nuisance like this cannot be tackled unless the public is prepared to smooth the path for the police, for obviously a policeman cannot, upon his own initiative, walk into a man's house and demand to know if outsiders are being entertained in the cook's quarters. If the occupiers of houses choose to summon up a little energy they can soon root out this evil. We notice, by the way, that the magistrate observed that the real culprit was the man who had allowed the strangers to enter. Clearly this is so, and we should like to see the court empowered to inflict heavy fines on servants of this description. It is these "visitors" who are responsible for a good many robberies and for the spread of a good deal of disease, and the magistrates should have power to punish severely any servant who permits them to enter his employer's premises.

Roumania Comes In.

The long-expected (there seems no reason why we should not term it the inevitable) has come to pass, and Roumania has declared war on Austria. From the Allies' point of view a tremendous comfort lies in the inference rather than in the bare fact. It has been tolerably plain, any time this last fifteen months, that such a declaration, for the sake of the Allies as well as for that of the Roumanians, must be held over till Austria had been reduced to a fixed depth of weakness. Roumania had the enemy within her gates—enough and to spare; further, her Hungarian frontier left much to be desired in point of strength, only the Danube separated her from Bagaria, and, before Russia could have offered reasonable support, her territory would probably have been overrun by the enemy. The invasion of Serbia taught her all that she wanted to know on such a point. That Roumania has no longer any dread of this evil is the strongest proof of the present helplessness of Austria.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO CAN RIZE UP THE OTHER FELLOW IS CLEVER. THE MAN WHO CAN SIZZ HIMSELF UP RIGHT IS ENLIGHTENED.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine. (1915, 76 fog.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; fine. (1915, 84 over cast.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Porthos at 4 p.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Due per a.s. Porthos to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Montague to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 60th anniversary of the death of Sir John Ross, the Arctic and Antarctic explorer.

The Arrival of the Nyanza.
The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza, which left Hongkong on 1st ultimo, arrived in London on Sunday evening, the 27th instant.

Theft from Dwelling.
The occupants of 50 Des Vaux Road West, have reported to the Police that some person entered their dwelling and stole \$650 in jewellery and money yesterday.

A Drunken Chinese.
A Chinese of respectable appearance was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning for being drunk and disorderly. Inspector Sullivan said the man was disorderly at the Police Station.

A Pensioner's Lapse.
A Chinese, stated to be a pensioner, who is employed by the Military authorities was fined \$10 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, by Mr. Hazeland this morning, for stealing three pieces of wood.

Costly Sport.
A Chinese youth who, for sport, swarmed a public lamp post, was greatly taken to task when Mr. F. A. H. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$25 or in default a month's hard labour, at the Police Court this morning. An Indian constable stated the youth turned the light out.

Concealed Opium.
A woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning with being in possession of two-and-a-half taels of raw opium. Inspector Kent said that the woman was searched by a female searcher, and that the drug was found round her legs. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Alleged Armed Robbery.
A junkmaster who was making the voyage yesterday from Kai Chuan to Hongkong, has reported to the Police that whilst he was in Fung Bay he saw two boats, one of which came alongside him. Four men armed with revolvers boarded him and while one of them kept guard the other three ransacked the boat and stole ten dollars in money, many pieces of clothing and two pigs, the total value being \$44.50.

Stolen Nails.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning with stealing nails from the wood yard at the Kwloon Godown. Defendant admitted he took the nails from the wood yard. A godown keeper said he saw defendant leaving the godown. He did not see the Indian watchman arrest the man. Defendant said witness put the nails into his pocket. Two months' hard labour and four hours stocks was imposed.

Victoria Theatre.
The special Monday performance at the Victoria Theatre last night was, like its predecessors, an immense success, to which the presence of the Band of the 18th Infantry materially contributed. Many excellent comic films were shown, chief among which was a new Vitaphone three-part picture, entitled "Goodness Gracious." This is a wonderfully clever skit on the modern "adventure" film, and it is to be hoped that the management will see its way to introducing it into to-night's programme.

TSAI AO'S WORK IN SZECHUAN.

General Improvement all Round.

Chengtu, Aug. 1.—The situation here has greatly improved within the last couple of weeks. Chow Chen has gone, Tsai Ao has arrived and, in general, things have settled down to business.

All this has not been, however, without its uncertainties. About the middle of July, General Wong Forz-chow, the valiant henchman of Chow Chen, decided to leave the latter to work out his own destiny here in the capital, and to proceed to Chungking to take up a post granted him there by the new order of things at Peking. On reaching Kienchow with his troops, however, he became suspicious of the ominous quiet and sent messengers ahead to spy out the land. These are said to have gone through the town and reported all serene. Later, however, Wong determined to make doubly sure, and turned his big six-inch gun on the place. While he was busy shelling, a party masked as farmers crept up to the big gun and, disposing of the gunners, captured it and turned it upon the storming party. Wong's men were thrown into confusion. Some began to run, others to loot the silver they carried, and Wong himself, despairing of rallying them, tried to get across the river. One report said that he was drowned while attempting to cross, but later rumour has it that he has been captured by a certain band, headed by a man named Wu, and is to the north-east of here. By that as it may, his army is no more and the big gun and much booty fell into the hands of the Yunnanese party.

The defeat of Wong left the big road open to Tsai Ao's Generals—Lok, Lue and Haiong. Chow Chen thought discretion the better part of valour and prepared to leave. The day before his departure an attempt was made to raise funds by a tax of the coming month's rent on all such property in the city, or its equivalent. A small amount of this was raised, but as departure became more and more imperative, Chow Chen and his forces went out in state on the 20th. So far as the capital is concerned he gave us good order, and many sympathies with his men who were well trained and one of the oldest divisions.

As Chow Chen departed through the small east gate, General Liu Tsien-heo, who had steadily refused to enter until the former left, came through the south gate. From this time on, things have been comparatively quiet. Tsai Ao's advance guard reached the city almost the same day and Governor Tsai himself came along from Luchow by rapid stages, reaching the capital on July 29.

Unfortunately the Governor himself is far from well. He is troubled with some affection of the throat which prevents him from speaking above a whisper and evidently causes him much pain. He is being strongly advised to give up all public affairs for a time and to go away possibly to Japan. It is thought he will do so in the course of a few days.

Meantime public affairs are in the hands of General Loh Pei-chin, a Yunnanese with, it is said, aboriginal blood in his veins. He seems to be a man of ability, and public matters are assuming a more assuring aspect. Many of the leaders are being satisfied by various offices and military titles. Hoing Ke-yu will go to Chungking to take the place Wong Forz-chow set out to fill as civil commissioner. Yang Wei is a General in charge of many of the "National Guard," and others are being similarly recompensed.

It is somewhat problematical how General Liu Tsien-heo may act if Governor Tsai leaves and General Loh takes over the functions, as it is understood that General Liu also has ambitions to the position and is a Szechuanese. Rumours of a Boxer resurgence at Chongchow to the southwest and that Lo-Liv-Eight-Thousand-Year, a notorious robber chief, was on his way out, with numbers of disgruntled and disbanded troops from the Tibe-

RINDERPEST IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An Encouraging Report.

Encouraging reports of the progress being made by the authorities in coping with the rinderpest situation continue to come in to the office of the Manila Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, and the most satisfactory of these received thus far this year is that for the week which ended on Monday last says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of August 23. This shows that, although the cattle plague has made its appearance in the province of Capis, where the town of Panitau is now under quarantine, there are at present five less infected municipalities in the islands than was the case a week ago. The number of cases of the disease also decreased about 16 per cent during the week ending August 12, and incomplete reports to hand for the last week indicate that this tendency is continuing, especially in Bulacan province, where the situation a short time ago was considered especially grave.

According to the report issued at the office of the Director of Agriculture yesterday, there are now 100 municipalities in 17 provinces under quarantine, as compared with 105 towns 18 provinces one week previous. Revised figures for the week ending August 12, show 577 new cases of rinderpest and 432 deaths. The report referred to shows that in the provinces of Antique, Cavite, Batangas, Iloos Sur, Isabela, Manila, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Rizal, and Zambales conditions were unchanged during the week.

In Batangas, the quarantine was raised from the town of Oram. In Bulacan, Pulilan was declared free and the town of San Miguel was newly infected. In Capis, the disease broke out in the municipality of Panitan. In Iloilo, Cabatuan was quarantined. In Cebu, the town of Barili was declared free from rinderpest. In Nueva Ecija, Panaranda was declared free, and in Pangasinan no less than four towns infected a week ago were freed from quarantine during the week just ended, these being Salasa, Santo Tomas, Tayog, and Umingan.

The Director left yesterday afternoon for another inspection of rinderpest and locust conditions in Bulacan, being accompanied on his trip by the governor of that province.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) states:—

Commended Service.
All ranks, except Patrolmen on Duty, will parade at Central Police Station at 6 p.m. sharp on Wednesday, August 30. Uniform, Helmets, but without Rifles. Mounted Police will attend dismounted. The Band and Orchestra will not attend. Mounted Police.

All ranks will fall in at Stables at 8 p.m. sharp on Friday, Sept. 1, for instructions by the A.S.P. (R). Traffic Patrols.

Lecture.
Monday, Sept. 4th.—"Chinese Bombs and other explosives." Lecture by Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst. Open to all Inspectors and Sergeants, and to all Patrolmen of one year's Service.

Thursday, Sept. 7th.—All ranks will attend a Lecture on Discipline and Routine by the D.S.P. at the Victoria Theatre at 5.40 p.m. Uniform will be worn, with Helmets or Caps and white covers.

tan border, have caused some small side flurry, but travel is opening up and the prospects seem decidedly better. Mr. E. W. Wallace, who was held by robbers for a day on the big road near Yenchuan, has reached Chengtu, having recovered most of his effects and paying no ransom as was at first demanded. The foreign school children who have been detained in Chengtu as a result of the unrest, have for Changking and other points by boat to-day.—N. C. Daily News.

A QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

A Fifty Dollar Claim.

A claim for \$50 was brought against the Ford Garage, of Des Vaux Road Central, in the Summary Court this morning, by a European named Duncan Tollen, of 19, Wong Nei Cheong Road, as damages owing to the death of a Japanese poodle, the property of the plaintiff. It was alleged that the death was caused by the defendant's servant, who negligently drove car No. 58 in Wong Nei Cheong Road, on July 16, 1916.

Mr. A. H. Crow appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

On the case being called, Mr. Gardiner said that he wished to apply for an adjournment, and for very good reasons. Apart from the driver, he had several other witnesses for the defence, these being the occupants of the car, all of whom were now at Kongmoon and could not be back until about this time next week. As soon as he ascertained that fact yesterday he informed Mr. Crow's firm, but could not tell Mr. Crow himself as he was not well, and in bed.

His Lordship.—It would have saved very much trouble in these circumstances if you had come in to Chambers and told me this.

Mr. Gardiner.—I did not know myself, until about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Crow opposed the adjournment, saying that the writ was issued on July 28 and the case fixed for hearing on the 11th inst. That had given his friend two weeks in which to get up his case for trial. He (Mr. Crow) did not hear about this matter until late yesterday afternoon and had had no time to make any arrangements. What he might call a new proceeding had sprung up in that Court as regards adjournments. The other day an adjournment was applied for at the eleventh hour and Mr. Justice Gompertz summarily dismissed the case with costs. Mr. Davidson came into Court because plaintiff had made a change of solicitors and asked for the case to be put back; but Mr. Justice Gompertz dismissed it.

His Lordship.—A change of solicitors is rather a different thing from the circumstances in this case. Mr. Crow.—I understand that Mr. Gardiner cannot go on simply because his witnesses are not here. Three of my witnesses are Europeans, and it is with considerable difficulty that they have arranged to come here to-day. I was only informed yesterday afternoon of this application, and it was too late to do anything then. His Lordship remarked that there was slight distinction between a plaintiff applying for an adjournment and a defendant. Answering His Lordship, Mr. Gardiner said he expected his clients to be here in about a week's time. His Lordship smilingly suggested that, as the claim was only for \$50, the defendants should pay for the dog and finish it. Mr. Gardiner.—My clients have a perfectly good defence, I think. After some further discussion his Lordship said that he would definitely fix a day for the hearing and that the parties would then have to be ready to go on. He wanted them to understand that no further application for adjournment would be considered. He would fix Thursday, September 7, and the defendants would have to pay the costs of the adjournment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending August 28, 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 24 weeks. This Year: \$15,116 \$491,814 Last Year: 11,407 281,457 Increase: 3,709 210,357

THE CANTON SITUATION.

Exodus from Hongkong
Continued.

The best evidence that all is quiet at Canton is the fact that, for the past week, there has been a steady exodus of refugees from Hongkong; and this still continues. There are conflicting reports as to affairs on the East River, but all round Canton, peace seems to be regarded as definitely restored, and people are settling down to the assessment of damages.

Admiral Sah's Policy.

Peking, August 22.—Questioned about his plans for the settlement of the Kwangtung troubles, Admiral Sah, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Fokien, said that his first step would be to settle trouble by peaceful means, failing which he would adopt necessary measures for the protection of foreign merchants and the peaceful inhabitants; and that he would bring with him the Cruisers Haichi, Haiyung and Haichin, and also three Battalions of Northern troops.

Generals Luk and Li, Tsubans of Kwangtung and Fokien, have jointly wired to the Central Government welcoming the appointment of Admiral Sah as High Investigating Commissioner of their provinces; but the former expresses the hope that, in order not to raise the opposition of the Cantonese, Admiral Sah will not take northern troops to Kwangtung, in order to avoid misunderstandings between the Government and the Cantonese.—Peking Daily News.

THE END OF A MURDER
CHARGE.

Accused Discharged.

At the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), two men who had been charged at the Criminal Sessions with being concerned in the murder of a youth at Tytam Tuk Bay were brought up to be dealt with.

It will be remembered that four men were charged with the murder, and that two were found guilty and sentenced to death. With regard to the others the Jury had failed to agree and the decision of the Court was held over.

There was a further charge against the men of attempting to rob with violence.

The Hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), appeared on behalf of the Crown, and stated that he wished to enter a nolle prosequi.

His Lordship, therefore, discharged both prisoners.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

August	Tons	180
1	126	
2	120	
3	134	
4	134	
5	125	
6	110	
7	120	
8	115	
9	111	
10	130	
11	125	
12	123	
13	109	
14	109	
15	119	
16	112	
17	101	
18	108	
19	112	
20	118	
21	114	
22	120	
23	124	
24	100	
25	127	
26	116	
27	116	
28	116	
Total to 28th inst.	3,305	
Daily average	120.17	

E. & A. STEAMSHIP
CO. LTD.

Specialisation After the War.

London, July 20.—Lord Aldenham presided to-day at the 22nd annual meeting of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd., held at the office, 22, Bishopsgate, E.C.

The Secretary (Mr. E. T. Bartlett) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—When I had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders last year I told you that business had been excellent for the first six months of our financial year, and that if the prevailing conditions were maintained the results would be fairly satisfactory for 1915. You will be pleased to hear that if the then prevailing conditions were not only maintained, but even improved in the succeeding months, with the result that we are able to place before you the accounts which have been recently submitted. Although it has not been possible, owing to competition and to trade conditions, to increase rates upon our route to anything like the extent by which they have been raised in other parts of the world, we have been able to improve them gradually so as to fully cover the largely increased carrying costs which we in common with shipowners generally, have been called upon to bear. The effect of these improved rates and of better trade generally has been to very materially increase the total earnings of our steamers. We have not, on the other hand, been able to raise our saloon passage rates, because there are comparatively few tourist bookings during the war, and what business there is would probably be lost by our line if we raised our schedule of fares.

The demand for cargo space has been sufficiently brisk to give us satisfactory returns, and we have confined our business to our usual route, in spite of the demand for steamers of fine rates in other waters, because our trade has been in the past of such a nature as to have demanded specialised steamers, which would not be so suitable for general business elsewhere, or for the requirements of general cargo trade. Our oldest steamer, the Aldenham, which we purchased second-hand some years ago from the Aberdeen Line, not having been built for our route, has proved in several respects to be not so well suited to our requirements as we had hoped and we had for some time past been contemplating the advisability of selling her as soon as our financial position was such as to enable us to replace her by an up-to-date steamer more suited to our special needs. In view, therefore, of the excellent opportunities which presented themselves last year for the sale of steamers, and in view of the fact that this vessel, although less suitable for our trade, would probably be readily saleable for general purposes, the board decided that it would be proper policy to endeavour to effect a sale. This was done in the latter part of 1915, and she was delivered to her new owners at the end of the year. This sale, and the satisfactory trading have, of course, considerably strengthened our resources.

Increased Dividend. I need not trouble you with a very intimate analysis of the accounts; you will notice that we have redeemed the small amount of debentures outstanding; and that having finally paid off the bank loan, we now have a sum of over £80,000 either invested, or in bills, or in cash, besides having a considerable excess of debtors—all of which are, of course, perfectly good—over creditors. Our new "E" placement of steamers' account stands at over £40,000, and this item will be further added to during the present year. With regard to revenue account, I may mention that though London expenses and marine insurance were normal, we had a substantial item of nearly £10,000 for war risk insurance, but I am glad to tell you that we hope to effect this cover for 1916 at a much lower figure. We have made a full provision for income tax; the amount of excess profits duty will be very heavy, and as you will be aware

SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

Port and Transit Executive
Committee's Instructions.

London, July 20.—To obviate the delays which have occurred in the removal of goods from docks, wharves, and warehouses by reason of the late delivery of shipping documents sent through the post to this country the following arrangements have been made by the Port and Transit Executive Committee with the Postal Censors' Department:—

1. If "shipping documents" that are being sent through the post to this country are posted in envelopes marked "Shipping Documents" by means of a rubber stamp, and not by handwriting, the Postal Censors' Department will endeavour to deal with such envelopes with special expedition.

2. The only "shipping documents" which may be included in an envelope marked as above are the following:—

1. Bills of lading (with or without drafts).
2. Invoices.
3. Specifications.
4. Manifests.
5. Parcels receipts.
6. Certificates of origin, destination, inspection, weight, or analysis.
7. Insurance policies or certificates.
8. Schedules of instructions, subject to the information contained in such schedules being limited to an identification of the other documents enclosed in the envelope and to the instructions being limited to ordinary instructions as to the delivery of such other documents as against acceptance or cash.

Note.—Instructions or letters of advice as to delivery out of the ordinary course, must not be enclosed in an envelope marked "Shipping Documents." The enclosure of any letters or documents other than those specified in an envelope marked as above is forbidden, and it is essential that this direction should be strictly obeyed. Any departure from this rule will assuredly cause greater delay.

The envelopes containing "shipping documents" should be posted at the earliest possible date.

these two items will probably absorb more than four-fifths of our increased profits, but even with this weighty contribution to the Exchequer we find that we can recommend you to sanction a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as against 6 per cent. paid last year. You will have noticed that our depreciation figure is much lower in these accounts. Values have, of course, risen considerably, and we feel that our fleet now stands in the books at a very low figure. Naturally, the Aldenham, which we sold last year, did not require any depreciation, and as before our books were closed this year we had disposed of a second steamer, also at a satisfactory price, we have not thought it necessary to make any reserve for depreciation of her also.

Future of Far Eastern Trade. It is not possible at the present time to give you any idea as to when we may expect to be able to replace the vessels which have been sold; trade has changed very greatly during the course of the war, and it would seem to be likely that some of the altered conditions and requirements may be permanent. Quite apart, therefore, from the prevailing difficulties and excessive cost of new construction it is important that we should take time to gauge the future tendencies of Far Eastern trade. With regard to the current year, on which you will expect me to make a brief remark, I may tell you that we have taken steps to contract our sailings within the more paying limits of our route in view of the reduction of our fleet. Up to the present very good business has been done, and we feel fairly confident that our earnings on the remaining steamers will be quite satisfactory. I beg to move that the report and accounts for the year 1915 be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 10 per cent. be paid on 27th of July, subject to deduction of income tax at 2s. 8d. in the £.

Mr. Selwyn Pryor seconded, and the motion was carried.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OURDAISY BRAND
BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

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NORTH BRITISH
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INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS-ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:—

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

"WOMEN'S FACTORY."

Most Rapid Output of Fuses.

In the centre of England, where last summer there were poppies in the fields of ripening corn, stands "The Women's Factory." Scarcely a man is to be seen there, just lines of the girls at the benches, young and girlish most of them, in their khaki or dark blue overalls, with faces smiling and merry.

"This is the factory that turns out the best fuses and has the most rapid output in the country," said the officer in charge of a party of visitors. "And it is because the workers are so well looked after. We have been running six months and have not yet had a single fuse or anything turned out in the factory rejected. We employ 1,500 women to-day, and when our extensions are complete we are going to have 12,000."

Fuse-making and filling is the chief branch of munition work here. The girls handle without a trace of nervousness the deadly T.N.T., and the even more deadly fulminate of mercury.

Every possible precaution to eliminate danger is taken; for the processes such as the screwing up of the finished fuse, where the chance of an explosion must be risked, a machine called a safety girl, invented by one of the owners of the factory, is in use. It is a globe of hardened metal, into which the fuse is inserted for tightening, so that if any explosion takes place it is inside the globe, which is strong enough to resist it, and the operator goes unharmed.

All the workers engaged in handling explosives wear masks and shields for the eyes, and an attempt is to be made to adapt the gas helmet used in the trenches for the use of the girls.

In order that the workers in these particular processes should be well looked after, stipulations are made that they must live in the firm's hostel. This is a block of

buildings in the grounds, with 32 separate hostels, each accommodating some 100 girls. Further extensions are also in progress, and when completed 36 more hostels will be added.

The Government are completing new schemes everywhere, and, to run them women are needed. The professional woman can do her bit as well as the working girl. A lady welfare worker in a Midland factory said: "We have girls from all over England, Scotland, Ireland, and South Wales. And University women are working side by side with girls of the industrial classes."

To encourage women to take up this patriotic work the Ministry of Munitions, with the assistance of the education authorities, has established 64 training centres in London and in the provincial towns, where free training in simple engineering and machining is given.

Dumping Rubbish. A private ricksha coolie was fined \$7 or in default fourteen days' hard labour, by Mr. F. A. Huxford at the Police Court this morning for dumping rubbish.

Inspector Gordon said that there was a great deal too much of this kind of thing going on. Europeans did not know what to do to put a stop to the nuisance, even as regarded their own servants.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For ss. OHILL, from Tientsin, on 25th Aug.
Coyell Mrs. Wild's Miss
For ss. LAIBANG, from Kobe, on 25th Aug.
Hamilton Hamilton Mrs.
Lander Mr & Mrs

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

DIOCEAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.
School duties will be resumed on FRIDAY, 1st September. For terms for boarders or Day Scholars, apply to:—
The Headmaster.



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Skilfully cut and carefully in every detail.

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| L 1013 | SYMPHONY ANTAR 3RD MOVEMENT | |
| L 1015 | TRISTAN & ISOLDE | PRELUDE SIR HENRY WOOD'S ORCH. |
| L 1016 | SCHERZO (TSCHAIKOWSKY) | LONDON STRING QUART. |
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Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 2nd Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'way via Singapore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	noon 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail R.N.R.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 12th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	noon 22nd Sept.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 26th Aug., 1916.

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16,850 tons Gross Register. Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 6 Sept. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 1 Nov.
Monteagle 8 Sept. Monteagle 7 Nov.

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.
EMPERESS OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

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Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5305, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 29th Aug.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON Steamer City of Norwich 5th Sept.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Yoyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 1,670	THURS., 7th Sept. at noon. THURS., 21st Sept., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 19th Sept., at 4 p.m.
ALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000 Yokohama Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Sept. WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe	Yokohama Maru Capt. Fujio T. 8,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	16th Sept. 15th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	SUN., 10th Sept. at noon. TUES., 25th Sept., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Yoyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 1,670	THURS., 7th Sept. at noon. THURS., 21st Sept., at noon.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, S'pore, Panama and Colon	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 15,000	About 1st September.
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B. MORI, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 19,000 - 18 knots
* For this voyage the Siberia Maru will omit the call at Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 20th Sept. at noon.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoen 11th Nov.

Tjisondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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SEPTEMBER 5 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON, 5.00 p.m.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'WEI	Huichow	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	3rd Sept. at daylight
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	3rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong 29th Aug., 1916

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
Tjibodas	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	2nd Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Steward are carried.

† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 5 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 29th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Haiching... W. C. Passmore ... FRI., 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyssang	Wed., 31st Aug. at daylight
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Thurs., 31st Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Kuisang	Fri., 1st Sept. at daylight
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sat., 2nd Sept. at daylight
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'ntia	Laisang	Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sun., 3rd Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kuisang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weikow.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpoma, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attached thereto.

To Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 115.

LOG BOOK.

The s.s. Nile.—Failure of Salvage Work.

The Mitsubishi Company has for some time past been engaged in an attempt to raise the P. & O. steamer Nile, which was wrecked off Iwahima, Suo province, in the Inland sea. At one time it was reported that the salvage work was progressing satisfactorily, and there were prospects of the vessel being raised. It is now announced, however, that the attempt has turned out a failure, and the salvageboat Oura Maru, and other vessels that have been engaged in the work, have suspended operations and left the scene of the wreck. The amount spent on the salvage work is said to total sometime like ¥1,000,000.—"Japan Chronicle."

Collision Near Kiangyin.

A collision occurred at 11.30 a.m. on August 15 a little distance below Kiangyin boat station between the C.M.s. Kianghsin and the U.S. gunboat Quiros that resulted in damage to both vessels. The Quiros was lying at anchor when the Kianghsin, which had just cast off the passenger boat, was caught by the abnormally strong tide and carried across her hawser striking her with her port quarter. The stem of the Quiros was driven deep into the guard deck of the Kianghsin cutting through fender and plates to the hull. A Chinese deck passenger, who was sleeping on the guard deck, was caught by the wreckage and pinned to the side, having to be cut out. It was found that his leg had been smashed and the vessel put back to the Quiros where the services of the ship's doctor were obtained who came on to Shanghai with the wounded man. On arrival here it was found necessary to amputate the leg. The stem of the Quiros was damaged and the guard deck of the Kianghsin was cut through to the hull, the upper deck having been strained by the pull of the chain which were driven in, the bulwark of the guard deck having taken a close impression of the bows of the gunboat. The damage extends for a distance of about twelve feet.—"Shipping and Engineering."

Blue Funnel Boat Afire.

On Sunday evening Aug. 13 at 7.30 a fire was discovered in the fifth hold of the Ocean Steamship Co.'s Yangtze while lying at the coaling wharf at Tandjong Piek, (Batavia). The ship was laden with copra, train oil, rubber and sugar. She was quickly towed out of the harbour so as to avoid danger to other shipping and help was soon at hand from other vessels and the fire extinguisher Jacorta soon got her hoses working in the burning hold which contained rubber and train oil. The fire in the rubber was quickly subdued but that in the train oil caused much difficulty, as the oil floated on the water and spread. The steamer Dordt of the KPM and de Jong of the Coal Maatschappij and the fire brigade from Weltevreden all lent a hand so that in all eight hoses were played on the conflagration and at 2.30 it was practically extinct. Little damage was done to the vessel herself. Messrs MacLaine Watson and Co. are the Batavia agents for the line. The damage to the cargo, which was for England, has not yet been estimated but it is great. A later telegram states that early on Sunday morning another fire was discovered in the Yangtze in her sixth hold which was being fumigated. The Batavia correspondent of the "Sumatra Post" states that the whole of her cargo has been landed and after being surveyed by Lloyd's Agent will be put up for sale. An inspection has proved the fact that the fire could not have been the result of spontaneous combustion but must have been the work of incendiaries, for a rapid was its outbreak that cooler at work on board had not time to get their coats before leaving the vessel. The whole of the cargo in holds five and six has been destroyed.—"Singapore Free Press."

ARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up To The Minute.

Douglases.	b. \$	135.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa. \$	130.00.
China Sugars.	b. \$	107.50.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	83.50.
Shai Docks.	sa. & b. T	75.50.
Ewos.	T	147.50.
Kung Yik.	T	14.00.
Shai Cottons.	T	95.50.
Yangtsepoos.	T	5.00.
China Lights.	sa. \$	4.75.
H.K. Tramways.	sa. \$	7.50.

WORLD'S WASTE OF CATTLE.

A Chance for China after the War.

China should have an opportunity after the war in helping to replenish the world's waste of cattle. For some months Japanese and Russian cattle dealers have been exporting cattle from Shantung to Russia in large quantities, and if there are any large numbers of Chinese interested in the cattle raising industry, they should realize that now is the time to make a start, not only toward the replenishing of the cattle China has exported, but to embark on the cattle raising business on a large scale, for Europe will need more cattle than North and South America can supply.

Considerable attention is being directed to the very serious depletion of live stock in Europe generally caused by the war, but particularly in Germany, Austria and Belgium, says the *Financial Times*, continuing:—"There is, of course, no doubt that stocks of cattle have been very severely reduced in the last two years. Estimates vary with regard to Germany, accurate information being, of course, very hard to obtain, but it is probably within the mark to put the reduction as compared with 1914 about a third, while similar conditions prevail in Austria, Belgium and Serbia. Depletion of stocks on a smaller scale has also taken place in other belligerent countries and even in some neutral States.

"It follows that when peace is declared and the seas are once more free to shippers there is likely to be a very great demand for meat and cattle, especially bulls for breeding purposes, and at high prices. The great cattle raising countries, such as Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, should benefit extensively in consequence. The United States are not likely to be a formidable competitor, since with their ever-increasing population they are rapidly overtaking their supplies of cattle and meat, and their resources as regards tinned stuffs must have been treasured upon by the war demand. It is stated, indeed, that American capitalists are freely purchasing land for cattle raising purposes in South America, and this not only to meet the European demand after the war, but also to provide for their own national wants.

"Shareholders in cattle and grazing land companies have therefore a very fair chance of reaping a rich harvest on the conclusion of peace, and the prospects of some of the big concerns in this connection are worth consideration. For instance, the possibilities of Rhodesia and the Chartered Company as regards cattle raising and exportation are naturally, under the circumstances, being very carefully considered, and we trust to be able to give some further account of the activities of this great undertaking in that direction. Without any disparagement of South America it is a legitimate ambition that the British Empire, with its vast land resources, should eventually become self-sufficing in the matter of meat production."

As a result of the war may not China be counted among the great cattle raising countries of the world?

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Hypnotist and Clairvoyante.

Dr. Richard Bows and the Mystic Mora open at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow night. The Manila papers speak very highly of their performance and we gather that it is one well worth going to see.

Dr. Bows's procedure is to send his medium into a trance and then, by hypnotic means, to elicit information on questions raised by members of the audience. The Mystic Mora is, we understand, a very highly developed clairvoyante and her answers are of a most astounding nature.

Dr. Bows is also open to experiment on members of the audience, and we read in a Manila paper of how a young man, while under the professor's influence, was subjected to the passage through his body of twenty thousand volts of electricity from a big battery on the stage.

"While the current was on, the doctor held an electric globe light against his body, and instantly the globe became illuminated, thus demonstrating that the man had beyond doubt been converted into a living electric wire for the time being."

We advise our readers to go and see for themselves.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

Chinese Firms Charged.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the cases were mentioned in which Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co., summoned the Yau On Firm, 348, Queen's Road, under the Trade Marks Ordinance, with having in their possession for sale or purposes of trade, lamp-burners to which a false trade description was applied.

The same complainants summoned A. Kwai and Company, 15 and 16 Connaught Road, and the Hongkong Soap and Soda Manufacturing Company, for having in their possession tablets of soap to which a false trade description had been applied.

Mr. Grist appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gardiner is defending. It was agreed by all parties that the cases should be adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Gardiner mentioned that two actions were pending at the Summary Court and said that a settlement might be arrived at.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

Assault Case Adjourned.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a girl in a brothel at West Point. Mr. Dennis appeared for the defence. It appears that defendant with others went to the house of the complainant and they all played with the girls, throwing melon seeds at each other. After a while, defendant picked up a plate, which he said he intended to throw for fun. The girl really thought he was going to throw it, and bent her head, thus knocking it on the back of a chair inflicting a cut. There were thirteen of the party. Inspector Sullivan said that the girl was now in hospital, and the case was adjourned for her attendance.

PROMOTION OF A LOTTERY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this afternoon two men were charged with being concerned in the promotion of a lottery.

Mr. Haywood defended the second defendant.

The facts of the case were that on August 24, a Chinese detective entered 13, Pokfulam Road on a warrant and found the first defendant in a cubicle, engaged in printing a number of lottery tickets. There was a large quantity of type about and a good many tickets had been printed. The second defendant was standing at the door of the cubicle when the detective entered. The first defendant was fined \$100, or three months, the second being discharged.

GOVERNMENT AND COAL TRADE.

Fixed Prices All Round.

London, July 20.—For some time the Government has had under consideration the necessity of regulating to a still greater extent the coal trade of this country. At the present time practically every ton of coal raised is earmarked. Supplies of the best steam coals are secured to the Admiralty under contract prices, and the authorities release supplies according to the requirements of the Fleet and the Fleet of our Allies. Then adequate supplies for home consumption have been assured by complete and effective regulations at prices not to exceed 6s 6d per ton above pre-war levels. The supplies for the Allies and for our Colonies and Dependencies come next, and with respect to France maximum prices have been in force, which treatment will shortly be meted out to Italy, Russia, Portugal, &c. The balance left is for shipment to neutral countries, and it is with respect to this trade that the Government are considering. For we understand that in all probability regulations will be framed for the fixing of maximum prices on all coals. Neutrals will be served at the highest possible market prices but the difference between the fixed colliery prices and the selling prices to neutrals less about 1s per ton for exporters' services will be retained by the Government. The Government has been continually badgered by labour representatives over the high profits some collieries have been enabled to make notwithstanding the 60 per cent. tax. Coalowners, too, have made representations as to the anomalous position in which a number find themselves. For colliery companies in many cases have had their entire output requisitioned at contract prices, which are almost one-half below what is obtainable upon the open market. Others have suffered to some extent by the Limitation of Prices Act for home supplies, and recently the Government conceded an extra 2s 6d per ton on the maximum prices originally arranged in order to compensate owners for the largely increased working costs.

Now, it is understood all coal prices in all probability will be regulated and the surplus available for export to neutrals will be sold at the top market prices, and the difference, which should amount to many thousands of pounds annually, will be secured by the Treasury. The main idea is by a system of regulations to ensure that the nation is obtaining the utmost benefit from its coal resources. During the past half year the following coal shipments were made to neutral countries from Great Britain:—

	Tons.
Sweden...	808,799
Norway...	1,168,815
Denmark...	1,204,082
Netherlands...	578,577
Spain...	1,101,183
Greece...	88,727
Chile...	16,532
Brazil...	164,082
Uruguay...	152,527
Argentina...	565,356
Other countries...	266,794
Total...	6,115,494

This is at the rate of over 12,000,000 tons per annum, and as there is a famine in coal in neutral countries very high prices must continue to rule upon the open market for the narrow export to neutrals. Under the proposed scheme the Treasury will undoubtedly benefit to an exceptional extent, but of course much depends upon the prices to be fixed with the collieries. Coal mining is a hazardous enterprise, and investors are not disposed to subscribe capital unless such capital realises a comparatively higher profit than other industrial securities. It is essential that colliery companies should have good reserves for the sudden location of water, a fire in mines, or the petering out of seams, &c., invariably means little or no profit or at times an exceptionally heavy loss which takes years to recover.—*Journal of Commerce*.

THE MARCH ON KUT.

Surprise that Failed.

On March 8 at dawn a column of British troops reached the great Dujailar Redoubt at Es Sinn, two hours' march from Kut-el-Amara. The redoubt and all the adjacent trenches were empty, for the Turks were on the other side of the River Tigris.

The column was directed by General Aylmer, and was under the immediate command of General Kemball. No attack was delivered until after 10 a.m., by which time the positions were packed with Turks and the road to Kut was barred.

For four months the public have waited to hear why the Es Sinn lines were not occupied while they were empty. The following says the *Times* of July 21, is all that is now permitted to appear:—

At the front, Mesopotamia, June 10.—It was at the Dujailar Redoubt that General Aylmer's forces met with a check in their advance to relieve Kut on the morning of March 8. British troops now occupy the redoubt and the whole of the enemy's formidable Sinn position on the right bank. The attack in March failed for a variety of reasons, but it was very near to being a success. The plan of operations was thorough in every detail; the night march was most brilliant affair. It is not as a rule advisable to describe military operations at the time, but now that we hold the redoubt the point of the objection to a narrative of the night march is removed.

The assembly was at the Pools of Siliam, a spot where we used to water our horses, two miles south-west of Thorny Nullah. We left camp at 7, just as it was getting dark. We had gone miles when we saw the lamps of the assembly posts—thousands of men were to meet here from different points, horse, foot, and guns. They would proceed in three columns to a point south of west, where they would bifurcate and take a new direction, Columns A and B making for the depression south of the Dujailar Redoubt, Column C for a point facing the Turkish lines between the Dujailar and Sinn After Redoubts. There was never such a night march. Somebody quoted Tel-el-Kebir as a precedent, but the difficulties here were doubled. The assembly and guidance of so large a force over ground untrudged by us previously, and featureless save for a nullah and some scattered sandhills, demanded something like genius in discipline and organization.

I was with the Sapper who guided the column. Our odd little party reported themselves to the Staff Officers under the red lamp of Column A. "Who are you?" he asked, and it tickled my vanity to think that we, the scouts, were for a moment the most vital organ of the whole machine. If anything miscarried with us, it would mean confusion, perhaps disaster. For in making a flank march round the enemy's position we were disregarding, with justifiable confidence, the first axiom of war. We were an odd group. There was the Sapper guide. He had his steps to count; and his compass to look to when his eye was not on a bearing of the stars. And there was the guard of the guide to protect him from the suggestions of doubts as to the correctness of his line. Every thing must depend on one head, and any interruption might throw him off his course. As we were starting I heard a digression under the lamp.

"I make it half-past 5 from Sirius."

"I make it two fingers left of that."

"Oh, you are going by the corps map."

"Two hundred and six degrees true."

"I was going by magnetic bearing."

Ominous warning of what might happen if too many guides directed the march.

Then there was the man with the bicycle. We had no cyclist, but two men checked the revolution of the wheel. And there were other counters of steps, of whom I was one, for counting and com-

parison. From these an aggregate distance was struck. But it was not until we were well on the march that I noticed the man with the pace stick, who staggered and reeled like an inebriated crab in his efforts to extricate his biped from the unreasonableness of the ground before he was trampled down by the column. I watched him with a curious fascination, and as I grew sleepier and sleepier that part of my consciousness which was not occupying steps recognised him as a cripple who had come out to Mesopotamia in this special role "to do his bit." His humped back protruding under his mackintosh as he laboured forward bent into a hoop must have suggested the idea which was accepted as fact until I pulled myself together at the next halt and heard the mechanical and unimaginative half of me repeat "Four thousand, seven hundred, and twenty-one." The man raised himself into erectness with a groan, and a crippled greengrocer whom I had known in my youth, to me the basic type of hunchback—became an upstanding British private.

Walking thus in the dark with the wind in one's face at a kind of funeral goose-step it is very easy to fall asleep. The odds were that we should blunder into some Turkish picket or patrol. Looking back it was hard to realize that the inky masses behind, like a column of following smoke, was an army on the march. The stillness was so profound one heard nothing save the howl of the jackal, the cry of fighting geese, and the ungoverned wheel of an ammunition limber, or the click of a picketing peg against a stirrup. The instinct to smoke was almost irresistible. A dozen times one's hands felt for one's pipe, but not a match was struck in all that army of thousands of men. Sometimes one feels that one is moving in a circle. One could swear to lights on the horizon, gesticulating figures on a bank.

Suddenly we came upon Turkish trenches. They were empty, an abandoned outpost. The column halted, made a circuit. I felt that we were involved in an inextricable coil, a knot that could not be unravelled till dawn. We were passing each other, going different ways, and nobody knew who was who. But we swung into direct line without a hitch. It was a miracle of discipline and leadership.

At the next long halt, the point of bifurcation, the counter of steps was relieved. An hour after the Sapper spoke. The strain was ended. We had struck the sandhills of the Dujailar depression. Then we saw the flash of Townsend's guns at Kut, a comforting assurance of the directness of our line. That the surprise of the Turk was complete was shown by the fires in the Arab encampments, between which we passed silently in the false dawn. A mile or two to our north and west the camp fires of the Turks were already glowing.

Flank guards were sent out. They passed among the Arab tents without a shot being fired. Soon the growing light disclosed our formidable numbers. Ahead of us there was a camp in the nullah itself. An old man just in the act of gathering fuel walked straight into us. He threw himself on his knees at my feet and lifted his hands with a biblical gesture of supplication crying out "Ar-rab, Ar-rab," an effective, though probably unmerited, shibboleth. As he knelt his women at the other end of the camp were driving off the village flock. Here I remembered that I was alone with the guide of a column in an event which ought to have been as historic as the relief of Khartam.

Dr. Morrison.

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, who has been staying at Nikko with Mrs. Morrison and their two children, has lately been in Tokyo where he visited the Keio University library, the Hibiya and other libraries, and the Imperial University library. Dr. Morrison intends to spend a fortnight in Korea before returning to Peking.—*N. C. Daily News*.

POLICE RESERVE CLUB.

Interesting Lecture by Inspector Gordon.

A most interesting lecture was given yesterday evening at the Police Reserve Club by Inspector Gordon, H.K.P. on the duties of the water police. The attendance was a large one, and included Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) and men of all ranks and companies of the Reserves. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O. was also present.

Mr. Gordon dealt with his subject in a most straightforward and lucid manner, incidentally importing a good deal of quaint humour into the proceedings; and he showed that the work of a water policeman is governed (a) by the Merchant Shipping and Piracy Prevention Ordinances and (b) by the exercise of common sense. The discourse was, in all respects, a most helpful one, and the Inspector was accorded a very hearty round of applause at the close. From the large number of questions subsequently put to him, it was quite clear that those present had listened with the utmost interest, and were keen to learn as much as possible about this particular branch of police work.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

Resigned.
No 1151 Pte. A. Viveash permitted to resign from 1.9.16.

Leave.
No 1489 LeOpl. L. M. Walker is granted 2 months' leave from 6.9.16.

No 1780 Pte. G. Harper is granted 14 months' leave from 1.9.16.

No 1810 Spr. G. R. Rodger is granted 2 weeks leave from 2.9.16.

No 1665 Pte. J. Bantley is granted 40 days leave from 28.8.16.

No 1325 LeOpl. W. Tulip is granted 1 month's leave from 1.9.16.

Engineer Company.

(A) Detail of Engineer Co. duties at Lyceum from 1st to 15th September have been posted at Headquarters.

(B) The undermentioned member is raised to the "Very Superior" rate of Engineer Pay from 1.9.16.

Engineer Driver.—No. 1874/2/Corpl. Surman E. J.

Parades.

Reference to Corps Order No. 6 of 25th inst. the parades for 2nd Sept. and 3rd Sept. will be as under:—

Saturday, 2nd Sept.
2.30 p.m. King's Park Range Engineer Co. (only) Musketry Pt. 1. Trained men for all who have not already fired.

Sunday, 3rd Sept.—9.00 a.m.
King's Park Range all units Musketry Pt. 1. Trained men for all who have not already fired.

The Dollar.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand this afternoon was 2/4.

Sir Robert Ho Tung's New Honour.

We learn that Sir Robert Ho Tung has been promoted to the second class of the "Ka Wo" Order, (Excellent Crop). The third class of this order was conferred on Sir Robert in October, 1914.

Dr. Morrison.

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, who has been staying at Nikko with Mrs. Morrison and their two children, has lately been in Tokyo where he visited the Keio University library, the Hibiya and other libraries, and the Imperial University library. Dr. Morrison intends to spend a fortnight in Korea before returning to Peking.—*N. C. Daily News*.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the 28th inst., at evening with the Outward English Mail, and is due here on the 3rd Proximo at about noon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the 28th inst., at evening with the Outward English Mail, and is due here on the 3rd Proximo at about noon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Hongkong, August 29, 1916.
Sir,—I am forwarding to you a copy of a letter received by His Excellency, The Governor, from the Honorary Secretary and Organiser of the Overseas Club.

The booklet referred to in this letter consists mainly of some correspondence relative to the formation of The Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, which has been founded by the Overseas Club, and of a list of the aeroplanes presented to the Flotilla. Aeroplanes Nos. 2 and 3 on the list were presented by Residents in Hongkong and Aeroplanes No. 4 by the Partners in the Tai Yau Bank, Hongkong. Two others aeroplanes on the list have been given by Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung. Thus five aeroplanes out of a list of 69, at the date on which this booklet was prepared and published had been contributed by residents in the Colony.

I am directed by the War Charities Committee to state that they are prepared to accept and to forward to the Overseas Club any subscriptions specially earmarked for the "Imperial Aircraft Flotilla." The object however being one outside the proper limits of Charity, no allocation can be made to it from the General Funds in their hands.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
E. R. HALLIFAX,
Hon. Secretary.

War Charities Committee:
The Overseas Club,
London, 26th June, 1916.

His Excellency
Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you a booklet concerning the formation of the "Imperial Aircraft Flotilla" which I hope you will find interesting. It contains a complete list of all the aircraft presented to the British Government by our fellow subjects overseas since the outbreak of the war.

Up to date, the Overseas Club has presented to the Government 71 aeroplanes; but in addition to those machines, a large number of other gifts were directly inspired by our propaganda, although presented through other sources.

Our aim in creating the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla was not only to enable our fellow-subjects overseas to take a share in the Empire's defence, but to afford them an opportunity of definitely associating themselves with the Royal Flying Corps.

One of the features of the war has been the enormous wastage of aircraft and may we, therefore, appeal to you definitely to associate your community with the Royal Flying Corps by the presentation of an aeroplane, or aeroplanes through us, named after the donors? In a letter, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, expresses a hope that the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla will number 100 units. Will you help us to reach that total?

Sir David Henderson, Commanding the Flying Corps, has arranged that even if the original biplane presented should be destroyed, a new one will bear the same name, so that your link with our Air Service will be a permanent one.

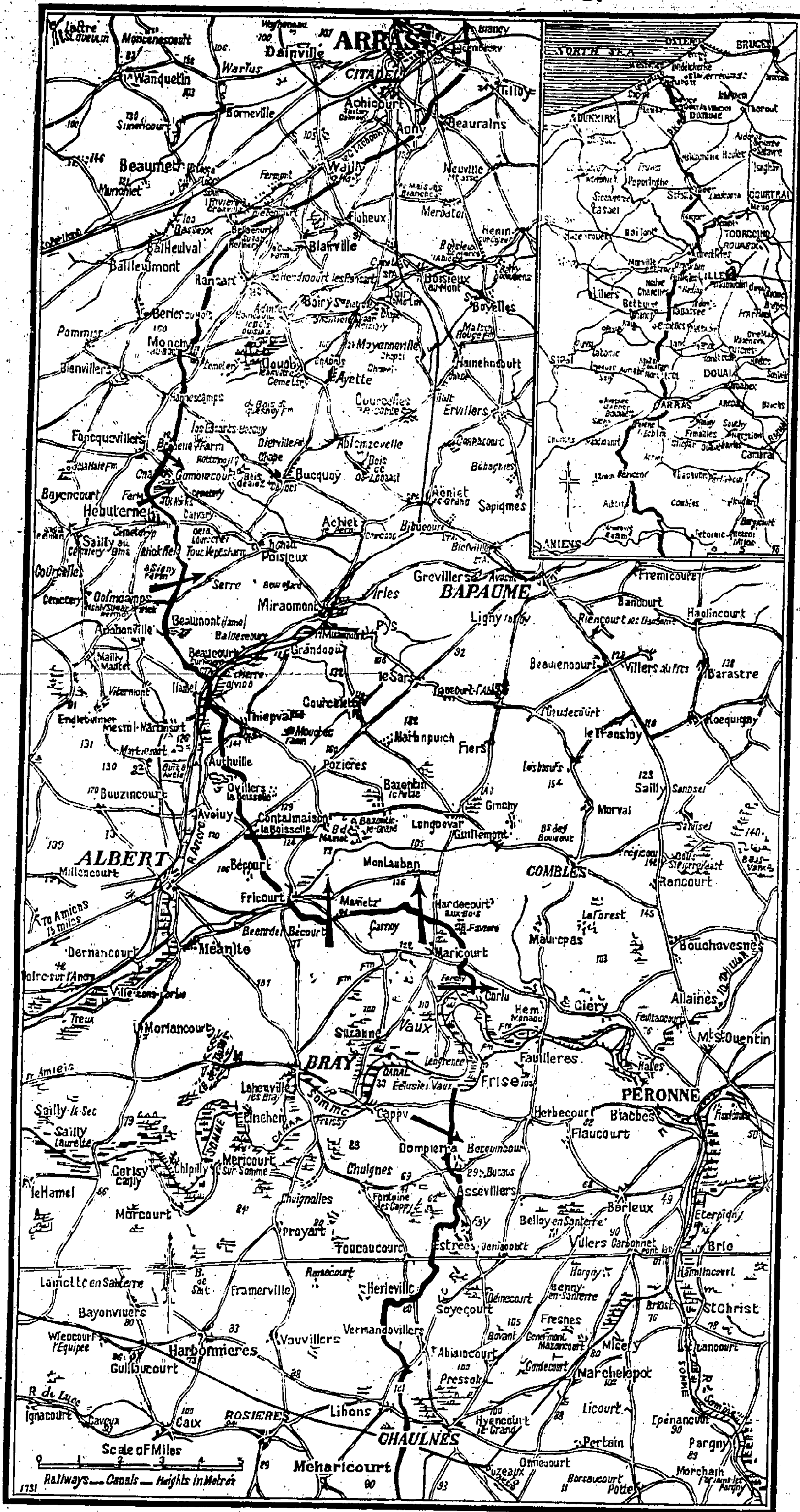
May I ask you kindly to acknowledge the safe receipt of the booklet?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Sd. JOHN EVELYN WRENCH,
Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

An Improved Condition.
Regarding the recent outbreak of cholera in Macao we are informed by the acting Consul for Portugal in Hongkong that the Medical Officer of Health of Macao has reported to him that there were no cases of cholera on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. The returns for yesterday have not yet come to hand.

THE WESTERN FRONT.



The above is a reproduction of a Map which appeared in a recent issue of The Times.

COMMERCIAL.

Big Sugar Dividend.
New York, August 17.—The board of directors of the Cuban Cane Sugar Company has just declared a dividend of 55 per cent. on the common stock of the company. This represents the portion of the company's profits during the past year which is apportioned to the stockholders after sinking fund, depreciation and reserve accounts have been taken care of.

Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company, Limited.
The ordinary general meeting of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company, Limited, was held on the 5th ult. at Winchester House, E.C. Mr. A. G. Angier, the chairman, said the balance-sheet showed they were in a strong financial position. The average number of trees tapping during the year was 202,443, and the yield per tree 3.06 lbs., against

2.47 lbs. in the previous year, while the output was 458.90 lbs. per acre, as compared with 432.12 lbs. in the preceding year. The all-in cost, which they had hoped would not have exceeded 1s. 10d., came out at 1s. 1.08d., this being due entirely to increases in freights, taxes, and other charges. They might meet those charges with cheerfulness when they remembered that but for the superb services of the British Navy they would not be able to market a single pound of their produce, if, indeed, their estates were not wrested from them. The general condition of the property was reported as being quite satisfactory; tapping was very good, and bark consumption less than formerly. The manager reported that the year has been a very successful one indeed, and that he was more than pleased with the result. The estimate for the current year was 780,000 lbs., of

which 105,286 lbs. were harvested in the first two months. They had now received the figures for June, which was 58,724, making 104,000 lbs. for the first quarter. In view of the rapidly expanding output, they had enlarged the factory accommodation, and were installing additional machinery. They were extending the planted area, which was 2,548 acres at the close of the financial year. The first extension of 200 acres would probably be planted up by the end of this month, and the clearing of further acres was progressing well. They had, at the date of the balance-sheet, £28,000 unexpended, so that they had ample funds to carry out this programme. They hoped to bring up the planted area to 4,000 acres without unduly trenching upon profits. The effect of the present and future extensions would, of course, add materially to the earning power of the company. It was

a wise policy to steadily plant some new area each year. In such times as the present it was impossible to prognosticate anything as to the future price of rubber, and he would not attempt a forecast. They could only give estimates of probable output and approximate cost of production, leaving the shareholders to form their own conclusions as to market price. The report was unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 15 per cent., less income-tax, making 25 per cent. for the year, as recommended, was declared. A resolution was passed, voting the sum of £500 to such as charities as the directors might decide upon. On the motion of Mr. Vine, it was resolved that, in addition to the remuneration provided by Article 30, the directors be paid out of the funds of the company in respect of the past year an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the net profits.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	£s. 74½
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. 985
North China	n. 155
Unions	n. 2020
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 260
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. 154
H. K. Fires	b. 1590
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. 134
Steamboats	b. 122½
Indos (Def.)	b. 129½
Indos (Pref.)	b. 146
Shells	b. 110½
Ferries	b. 27½

REFINERIES.

Sugars	£s. 107½ & 108
Malabons	£s. 38

MINING.

Kailans	n. 33½
Langkats	n. 264
Raubs	n. 250
Tronohs	n. 30½
Urals	n. 34½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	b. 89½
Kowloon Docks	b. 127½
Shai Docks	b. 75½
H. K. Wharves n.	b. 84½

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b. 99
H. K. Hotels	b. 115
Land Invest.	b. 99
H. K. Hotels Est.	b. 650
K'loon Lands	n. 38
Shai Lands	n. 912½
West Points	n. 88

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b. 140
Kung Yiks	b. 133½
Shai Cottons	b. 94
Yangtzepps	b. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. 8½
China Light & P. b. & sa.	47½
Providents	b. 880
Dairy Farms	b. 41
Green Islands	b. 950
H. K. Electrics	b. 314
H. K. Ice Co.	n. 138
Ropes	n. x. d. 34
Trams, Low Level	b. & s. 750
Trams, Peak, old b.	89½
Trams, Peak, new b.	cent. 80
Laundries	b. 34
U. Waterboats	b. 17
Watsons	b. 650
Wm. Powells	b. 6585
Morning Posts	b. 29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY

AUGUST 29, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/1 1/2
Demand	2/1 9/16
30 d/s.	2/1 5/8
60 d/s.	2/1 3/4
4 m/s.	2/1 13/16
T/T Shanghai	71 3/4
T/T Singapore	90 5/8
T/T Japan	per
T/T India	158 1/4
Demand, India	158 1/4
T/T San Francisco	50 1/2
co & New York	122 1/2
T/T Java	122 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	299 1/4
Demand, Paris	300

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/2 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/2 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/2 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/2 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	51 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	312 1/4
6 m/s. France	317 1/2
Demand, Germany	50 5/8
Demand, New York	50 5/8
T/T Bombay	158 1/4
T/T Calcutta	158 1/4
Demand, Calcutta	158 1/4
Demand, Manila	10 1/2
Demand, Singapore	90 5/8
On Haiphong	314 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	314 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	72 3/4
Sovereign	930 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	53 60
Bar Silver, per oz.	31 11/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...	20 cts. pieces 134½
Chinese...	10 " 134½
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	2 1/2
Hongkong 10 " "	1 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

7.00 AM. to	8.00 AM.	Every	15	M
8.00 AM. to	10.00 AM.	"	10	M
10.00 AM. to	11.00 AM.	"	15	M
11.30 AM. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15	M
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	10	M
1.15 P.M. to	2.45 P.M.	"	15	M
2.45 P.M. to	3.15 P.M.	"	10	M
3.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	15	M
5.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	10	M

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 4.
Maurice E. BANDMANWOLSELEY CHARLES'
RENOWNED COMPANY

THE SCAMPS

IN THEIR
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

STRAND, COMEDY & PALACE THEATRES.

NEW MUSIC, ORIGINAL SONGS.

ROLICKING FUN.

UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 30th August,
1916,commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 32 New Market Street
(for account of the concerned),
338 bags Antimony Ore.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
FRIDAY, the 1st September,
1916,commencing at 11 a.m.
at the godown of the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co. Ltd.salved ex s.s. "CHIYO MARU"
A quantity of Copper and
Brass Pipes and Fittings. Iron
plates, pipes, etc., etc.Three Electrical Motors, One
Winch and One Anchor (about
14 Tons).Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE BY THE SANITARY
BOARD.
WARNING TO HOUSE-
HOLDERS.HOUSEHOLDERS are warned
of the RISK OF INFECTION
arising from the practice of allow-
ing persons, who are not in the
householder's employ, to sleep in
the servants' quarters.Any person (whether adult or
child) found in servants' quarters
at any time, without the house-
holder's permission, may be
detained by the police for
prosecution under the Servants'
Quarters Ordinance, 1903.It is unlawful for any house-
holder to allow any room in his
servants' quarters to be occupied
by more persons than one adult
(or two children under 10) for
every 30 square feet of habitable
floor space, and 330 cubic feet of
clear and unobstructed air
space.If the room contains a cubicle,
50 square feet of floor space, and
350 cubic feet of air space are
required for each adult.By order of the Board
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

25th. Aug. 1. 1916.

WARNING.

THE GAS COMPANY desires
to warn householders against
allowing men to interfere with
their gas fittings unless such men
produce certificates of recent
date of employment by the
Company.GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

NOTICES.

CANTON-KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Resumption of Through Train
Service.The public is hereby notified
that on and from TUESDAY,
29th instant, and until further
notice, the following trains will
run between Kowloon and
Canton and vice versa.Up Express Trains.
Kowloon Dep. 8.05 a.m.
Canton Arr. 11.45 a.m.
Kowloon Dep. 2.50 p.m.
Canton Arr. 6.35 p.m.Slow Through, stopping at all
stations.
Kowloon Dep. 9.30 a.m.
Canton Arr. 5.10 p.m.Dowa Express Trains.
Canton Dep. 7.25 a.m.
Kowloon Arr. 11.00 a.m.
Canton Dep. 3.20 p.m.
Kowloon Arr. 6.35 p.m.Slow Through, stopping at all
stations.
Canton Dep. 8.35 a.m.
Kowloon Arr. 4.35 p.m.By Order,
A. S. MACKICHAN,
For Manager.British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
The ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.EUROPEAN QUALIFIED
MIDWIFE.MADAME ANTONESCU, Diploma
(Accouchement), will attend Ladies in
their own homes. Take entire charge or
visit daily from August 1, 1916. Terms
moderate. For full particulars apply to—
PEDDER'S HILL. TELEPHONE NO.
1177.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries.China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods.Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metal.Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold
on Account.WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
24, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON E.C.
Cable Address: "Anasire" London

NOTIC S.

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bal-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.Ships in communication with Cape
D'Agulhar Radio Telegraph Station:—ATHOS PORTHOS
MONTEAGLE EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA

MAILS DUE.

Europe (French Mail)—Per PORTHOS,
30th Aug.Shanghai (London 25th July via Siberia)—
Per MONTEAGLE, 30th Aug.Shanghai (via Swatow)—Per ANHUI,
31st Aug.

San Francisco—Per CHINA, 31st Aug.

Canada—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
1st Sep.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per
CHOWSANG, 29th Aug. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Takao &
Amoy—Per OTOWA M.,
30th Aug. 8 a.m.Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW,
30th Aug. 8 a.m.Swatow & Bangkok—Per HALVARD,
30th Aug. 9 a.m.Philippine Isl.—Per CITY OF DURHAM,
30th Aug. 10 a.m.Bangkok—Per CHOFU M., 30th Aug.
1 p.m.Shanghai & N. China, Japan
via Kobe, (Europe via Siberia)
—Per PORTHOS, 30th Aug.
Registration 3.15 p.m. Letters
4 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 4th Sep.]

THURSDAY, 31st August.

Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—Per
BANDAI M., 31st Aug. 11 a.m.Hainan & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG,
31st Aug. 11 a.m.Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW,
31st Aug. 3 p.m.Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SINKIAN,
31st Aug. Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 4th Sep.]

FRIDAY, 1st September.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou—Per HAI-
CHING, 1st Sep. 1.30 p.m.Formosa via K-shing, Shang-
hai, N. China, Japan via Mo-
jiko, B.O. & Seattle, (Wash.)
—Per YAOHAMA MARU,
1st Sep. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 2nd September.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 2nd
Sep. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3rd September.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou via Keelung—
Per AMAKUSA M., 3rd Sep.
9 a.m.Haiphong—Per SUNGIANG, 3rd Sep.
9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 5th September.

Philippine Isl.—Per TAINING, 5th Sep.
3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver,
United States, South America,
& United Kingdom via Canada
(Europe via Siberia)—Per EM-
PRESS OF RUSSIA, 6th Sep.,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.35 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 9th Sep.]

FRIDAY, 8th September.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ad-
lai's, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The
parcel mail will be closed on
Thursday, 7th Sep. at 5 p.m.)
—Per MALTA, 8th Sep. Re-
gistration 1.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chingchow, Br., at 1.15 p.m. Doyle, 29th
Aug.—Per Tanager, 29th Aug.
Lima, Peru, at 1.15 p.m. Doyle, 29th Aug.
Chihli, Br., at 1.15 p.m. Doyle, 29th Aug.
Weihaiwei, 29th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
Kwangai, 29th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.
C. M. S. Y. Co.
Laimang, Br., at 1.15 p.m. Doyle, 29th Aug.
29th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Kunming for Calcutta via Singapore
Kishu M. for Yokohama via Shanghai
Chenai for Calcutta via Singapore

Aug. 26.

Kunming for Calcutta via Singapore
Kishu M. for Yokohama via Shanghai
Chenai for Calcutta via Singapore

Aug. 28.

Chongqing for Fakhai via Ho-how & Macao
Nichiro M. for Hongkong
Senta M. for Yokohama via Kobe
Atsuta for Marcellas via Haiphong
Fortugal for Kanton
American for K. C. Wan via Macao

Aug. 29.

Otowa M. for Amoy via Swatow
Changin for Singapore via Swatow
Diva for Singapore
Raiyang for Kobe
Hainan for Fuzhou via Swatow
Chihshu for Hailu via Manila
Shirata for Moji via Shanghai
Ulv for Bangkok
Chenai for ShanghaiCLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

Aug. 28.

Hirado M. for Kobe

Aug. 29.

Otowa M. for Amoy via Swatow
Changin for Singapore via Swatow
Diva for Singapore
Raiyang for Kobe
Hainan for Fuzhou via Swatow
Chihshu for Hailu via Manila
Shirata for Moji via Shanghai
Ulv for Bangkok
Chenai for Shanghai

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.92 29.88 29.82

Temperature 88 80 87

Humidity 63 91 63

Wind Direction SW W SW

Force 3 1 3

Weather c c c

Rain 0.00 0.09 0.00

Highest temp. at 10 a.m. 11th 88

Lowest temp. at 10 p.m. 11th 78

H.K. Observatory, 29th August.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 28th Aug. to 3rd Sept., 1916.

Tide

High Water

Low Water

Moon

Sun

M. morning. A. afternoon.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Aug., 1916.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 12.33—No return from
Japan.Pressure has decreased moderately
over H.K. China and slightly over all
southern districts.Gradients over the China Sea are still
shallow.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 63.41 inches,
against an average of 64.35 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

2 Formosa Channel.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lantau.4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lantau.China Coast Meteorological Register.
29th August, a.m.

Station Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vantack 8a

Hainan 8a

Tientsin 8a

Kobe 8a

Nagasaki 8a

Yokohama 8a

Shanghai 8a

Hankow 8a

Kiangsu 8a

Shanghai 8a

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Shanghai 8a

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

THE GREAT DETECTIVE FILM (3 parts.)

"THE BLUE DIAMOND"

4th EPISODE

"THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

Comics:—

THE PROFESSORS EXPERIMENT.

POOR POLICY.

THREE MOTHERS IN LAW.

BILLY BOY'S BAD TIP.

Interesting:—

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 30th OPENING NIGHT,

OF

"DR. ROWE" & "MYSTIC MORA."

BIJOU THEATRE.

COMMENCING

Saturday, 26th August, showing 1st and 2nd Episodes
of the great production serial film.

"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST,

3rd & 4th EPISODES.

AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT.

SEE THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

OPPENHEIM'S GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

"THE BLACK BOX."

6th EPISODE, IN 2 PARTS.

MORE PERPLEXING AND EXCITING THAN EVER.

-30-

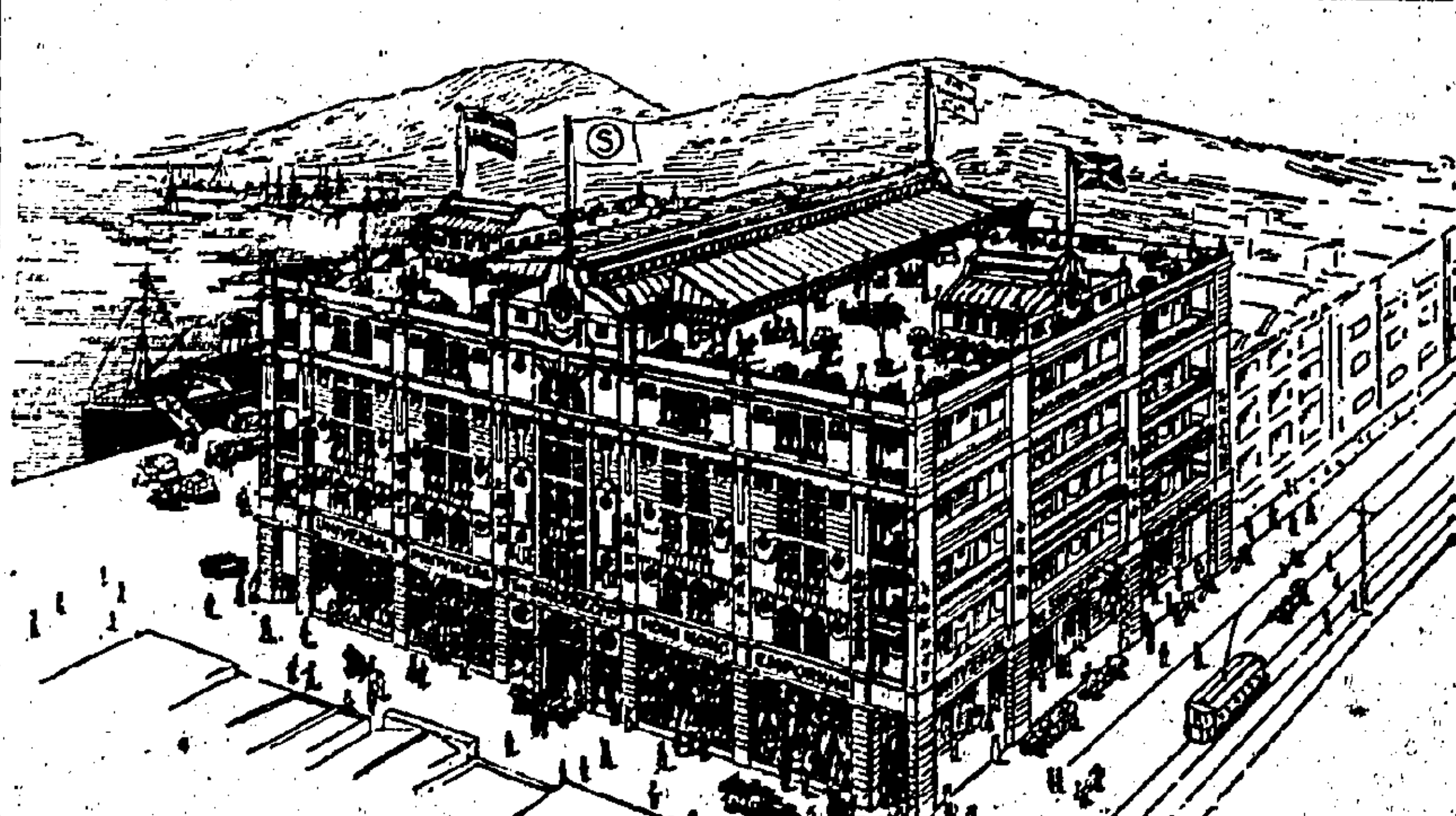
"THE WRECK"

A powerful drama by the K. B. FILMS Co. in 3 Parts.

"UNDER DESPERATION'S SPUR" Drama by Kalem.

"BUNNY'S SCHEME," Vitagraph Comedy.

"GETTING A HIRED GIRL" Essanay Comedy, etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hong Kong.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.